INSURANCE
All Indian Companies have done well in 1929

REGD. NO. B 1069.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

INSURANCE
The credit for this belongs to our people.

VOL. XIX NO 170— BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA.

Fresh Nominations To Federal Structure Committee.

"NOT AT ALL PROMISING".

—:o:—

Outlook Of Simla Pourparlers.

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL'S IMPRESSIONS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 20.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru concluded his talk with Mr. Emerson after four hours and is seeing Sir James Crerar at 11 a.m. to-morrow. The situation emerging as a result of to-day's talks is summarised by a highly responsible Congress leader as "Not at all promising but not altogether hopeless."

Nehru-Emerson Parleys

SIMLA, July 20.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who had a three hours' conversation last evening with Mr. Emerson, Home Secretary, at the latter's residence, went there again this morning at 10-15 to discuss the alleged breaches of the Pact in several Districts of the United Provinces.

BONE OF CONTENTION.

The impression is gaining ground that the mutual exchange of views between Mr. Emerson and Pandit Jawaharlal might remove some of the obstacles in the way of an agreement between the Government and the Congress regarding the Pact. The bone of contention appears to be the need for an enquiry into certain specific cases of violations of the Pact. Probably, Pandit Jawaharlal's resumed conversation with Mr. Emerson might result in paving the way for an early understanding on the need for an Enquiry.

Second Round Table Conference.

—:o:—

PRIME MINISTER'S NOMINATIONS TO FEDERAL STRUCTURE COMMITTEE.

NO INVITATION TO "BIG BROTHER":

SIMLA, July 20.

The following communique has been issued:—

The Prime Minister has nominated the following members to attend the resumed meetings of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee of the Indian Round Table Conference on 5th September.

Lord Sankey (Chairman), Mr. H. Y. Lees, Mr. F. W. Pethick-Lawrence, Sir Samuel Hoare, Lord Peel, Viscount Hailsham, Marquess of Lothian, Marquess of Reading, His Highness Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, His Highness Maharaja of Bikaner, His Highness Nawab of Bhopal, His Highness Maharaja of Dewa, His Highness Chief of Sangli, Nawab Sir Muhamad Akbar Hydari, Sir Muhamad Mirza Ismail, Colonel K. N. Haksar or Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy, Mr. M. K. Gandhi, Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mr. T. F. Gavin Jones, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Hon'ble Sir Provosh Chunder Mitter, Dewan Bahadur A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Righ Hon'ble Srinivasa Sastri, Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan, Sir Muhammad Shafi, Mrs. Subbarayan, Sir Sayed Sultan Ahmed, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Sardar Sahib Ujjal Singh, Mr. Zafarullah Khan.

Invitation to delegates in England are being issued by the Prime Minister and to delegates in India by His Excellency the Viceroy on his behalf.

The Minorities Sub-Committee will be summoned to reach London on September 26th so as to be ready to resume work early in October. The names of delegatees to be added to this Sub-Committee will be announced shortly.

The date of the summoning of the full conference has not yet been definitely fixed, but it is hoped to make an early announcement together with names of the additions to the personnel.—A.P.

WHO'S WHO IN THE NEW LIST?

The fresh list of nomnations consists of 18 new members.

Out of the old Federal Structure Committee consisting of 21 members, Sir C.P. Ramaswamy is one of the prominent members who is not included in the new list, because he will not be able to leave India as he is on the Viceroy's Executive Council.

BRITISH INDIAN DELEGATION.

The new members of the British Indian Delegation are: Mahatma Gandhi, Malaviyaji, Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, Mr. N.M. Joshi, Sir P.C. Mitter, R.B. Ramaswami Mudiliar, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Mrs. Subbaroyan, Dr. Shafat Ahmed and Mr. Zafarullah Khan.

PRINCES' DELEGATION.

Maharaja of Baroda, Maharaja of Rewa and the Chief of Sangli are the new additions to the Princes' Delegation.

BRITISH DELEGATION.

The members of the British Delegation also include new names, Mr. H.Y. Lees, Mr. Pethick-Lawrence, Sir Samuel Hoare and Viscount Hailsham.

"Will Make A Dart To London As Soon As Possible"

GANDHIJI EXPLAINS HIS POSITION

The publication of the official comumnique giving the names of those composing the Federal Structure Sub-Committee has intensified speculation regarding Congress participation therein. On Mahatma Gandhi's attention being drawn by the Associated Press special representative to the sentence that "Prime Minister has nominated members to attend the Federal Structure Sub-Committee" and on his being asked whether his consent was implied in the nomination Mahatma Gandhi said: "I have certainly consented to go and attend the Federal Structure Sub-Committee subject to weather conditions (political) being favourable. You may depend on it that I shall make dart to London as soon as weather makes it possible."

Question.—How do you find weather conditions now?

Answer:—I am not an expert in reading weather. Therefore, you must approach meteorological observatory.

Question.—If you are going to London can you indicate as to when you would be sailing?

Answer:—On 15th August, may be even earlier.

Question:—There is an impression in public mind that you have been shifting your position regarding conditions of your attending Round Table Conference for example, it is said that at one time you stated that you would not attend the Conference unless Hindu-Muslim question was solved. Now you say that you will proceed to London only if weather conditions, as you put it, are favourable. Can you explain yourself?

NOT SHIFTED MY GROUND.

Answer: I have not shifted my ground. My position has all along been absolutely uniformal and he who runs may read it. It is plain in the resolution of the Congress Working Committee that the Committee decided to send me to London even though Hindu-Muslim question might not be solved but provided other favourable conditions existed and am simply waiting for those favourable conditions to appear.

Question:—Do these conditions apply only to the Pact?

Answer:—Yes. Only to the Pact.

Question:—When do you expect these conditions to appear?

Answer:—Any more probing will touch the patient to the quick.

Mahatma Gandhi is likely to see Viceroy to-morrow afternoon but he has not so far received any communication from the Viceroy. He is expecting it any moment.—A.P.

OPPRESSION IN U. P.

Pt. Malaviya's Appeal

BENARES, July 20.

An important session of the Executive Council of the Provincial Congress Commitee which was convened to consider the agrarian situation concluded yesterday. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya also attended the meeting, and heard many reports which had been received from various centres in the United Provinces.

Interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press the Pandit said: "I deeply regret that my health did not permit me to return to these provinces during the last month. I have been shocked to hear of many specific cases of cruel oppression and inhuman torture which have been practiced during this period on tenants and their relations at several places in these provinces. It is difficult for me to express in words the distress of mind that I have been undergoing. In this connection I ask Taluqdars, Zamindars and officials of Government who may be responsible for this repression to stay their hands. I have been pained to hear that in some places, tenants also resorted to violence, though it must be said to their credit, that such instances have been few. I am going to visit some of the places myself and I call upon all Taluqdars and Zamindars who care for their own interests and upon officials who are solicitous about the interest of the Government to contribute their best to put a stop to oppression and lawlessness on the part of those who possess power. Everything else must wait until this oppression is effectively stopped."—A. P.

FIRING AT CAWNPORE

Searches And Raids

MAGISTRATE ISSUES A COMMUNIQUE.

CAWNPORE, July 20.

With reference to firing on Saturday in Narial Bazar the District Magistrate has issued the following communique:—A shooting affray occurred in Narial Bazar on the morning of 18th July. An attack with pistols was made on Beer Bhadra Tiwary who was, however, unhurt. Revolutionaries are suspected. One arrest has been made.

SEARCHES IN CAWNPORE.

Rameshchand Mehta's residence in Coloneiganj and the offices of the Youth League and Unemployed League in Meston Road were searched for proscribed literature and some papers were seized.

SAVAGE SENTENCE FOR SANYAL

For Writing "Life Of Bhagat Singh"

ALLAHABAD, July 20.

The District Magistrate, Allahabad, convicted to-day J.N. Sanyal, author, and Trebeni Prasad, Printer and Publisher, of the "Life of Bhagat Singh," under Section 124-A and sentenced Sanyal to two years' rigorous imprisonment and Trebeni Prasad to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, and in default to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment.—A.P.

BENGAL COUNCIL

Pleads For Adequate Representation At R. T. C.

CALCUTTA, July 20.

The Bengal Legislative Council to-day passed a resolution demanding adequate representation for the province on the Round Table Conference and the Federal Structure Sub-Committee. The leader of the European Group, Sir W. L. Travers supported the resolution.—A.P.

Govt. Accused Of Not Respecting The Delhi Pact.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 25.

The Simla Political Conference concluded under presidentship of Dr. Satyapal after passing a number of resolutions. The conference accused the Punjab Government for not abiding by the terms of Delhi Agreement and claiming that the Congress in the Punjab had largely abided by them.

The conference urged on the Government servants the use of khaddar which was not against Government Servants Conduct Rules.

Another resolution opined that there could be no development of Nationalism unless and until evil of communalism was totally done away with and that the only solution of communal tangle was adult franchise and joint electorate.

The conference disapproved of present classification of prisoners in jails and urged the government to put an end to it and create a new class for political prisoners in jails.

Dr. Moonje is arriving in Simla on Wednesday.

HAUL OF SMUGGLED SILVER

Police Discovery At Madras.

MADRAS, July 20.

The Assistant Commissioner of Police has seized from a merchant residing at Mint Street silver bars valued at Rs. 6,000 alleged to have been smuggled from Pondicherry. Further investigation is proceeding.—A.P.

Rupkishore was arrested yesterday. His real name is Kesharchandra Gupta. He was absconding in the Delhi Conspiracy Case.

One revolver was stolen last night from the Special Investigation Police Headquarters in King Edward Memorial Hall.—A. P.

6 "RED SHIRTS" JAILED.

12 Persons Arrested For Staging A Drama In Frontier Village.

PESHAWAR, July 20.

Capt. Abdul Ranim Khan, City Magistrate, Peshawar, sentenced under Sections 134-A and 302/115 I.P.C. six "Red Shirts" to three years' rigorous imprisonment on each of the two counts, the sentences to run concurrently.

Amongst them a youth was ordered to be sent to the Reformatory School for three years. Six were released.

Twelve persons have been arrested in connection with staging on 4th April 1931 of an alleged seditious drama at Basra village about Capt. Barnes, Assistant Commissioner, Charsadda.

The defence firstly pleaded 'alibi,' averring that accused did not take part in the drama, and secondly denied that the drama was seditious and that it was not an incitement to murder.—A.P.

Two dacoits were killed and one wounded in a clash with the Frontier Constabulary near Utmanzai village when at night time the former who are believed to be the vanguard of a gang of dacoits started to commit a dacoity.—A.P.

Rander Municipal Officials Arrested.

ALLEGED FORGING OF SIGNATURES

SURAT, July 20.

The Sub-Inspector of Police, Rander, to-day arrested Mr. Ajamkasam Murad, President of Rander Town Municipality, Mr. Jaikrishna Joshi, Secretary, Mr. Nanabhai Jinabhai, ex-Chairman and Councillor, and one Ahmed Mohmed Khamiri on charges under Sections 420, 488 and 120(B) for alleged forging of signatures of women voters on proxi papers during election to the Municipality. The accused were later bailed out on furnishing security of Rs. 100 each by the Magistrate.—A.P.

BOOK-SELLER MURDER CASE.

Accused Sentenced To Death

CALCUTTA, July 20.

Charged with murdering a Bengali bookseller named Bholanath Sen and his two assistants in his shop in College Street on the morning of May 7, Abdulla Khan and Amir Ahmed belonging to the Punjab were sentenced to death this afternoon by Mr. Justice Lort-Williams presiding over the High Court Criminal Sessions. The Special Jury consisting of eight Europeans and one Mahomedan found the prisoners guilty by a majority of eight to one.—A.P.

FRESH RIOT IN PUDUKOTTAH.

Village Houses Looted And Notes Carried Away.

PUDUKOTTAH, July 20.

Further details of rioting between Kallars and Muslims in a village 12 miles from Pudukottah show that encouraged by occurrences at Pudukottaha band of 200 to 300 Kallars raided on Saturday Andakkulam, a rich Mahomedan village 12 miles from Pudukottah and looted most of the houses, owners of such houses being mostly their creditors. The raiders removed considerable property bulk of which consisting of promissory notes held by the creditors. The police followed by a platoon of 4/2 Punjabi Regiment proceeded to Andakkulam and the adjoining village, Killanur and arrested 12 of the raiders.—A.P.

WILL RAILWAYMEN BE FORCED TO RESORT TO GENERAL STRIKE?

—:o:—

Govt.'s Halting Proposals

A letter from the Government of India received by Mr. S. C. Joshi, a member of the All-India Railway Federation on Monday, says that the Government have decided to appoint a Court of Inquiry to consider and settle the differences between the Railway Board and the All-India Railwaymen's Federation relating to the question of retrenchment on Indian Railways.

WORKERS' DEMAND TURNED DOWN.

It will be recalled that the Government had turned down the demand of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation to appoint a Conciliation Board to consider the matter and when the leaders of the Railway workers wanted to wait upon the Viceroy to place their grievances before him the Viceroy refused to receive the deputation on the ground of want of time.

REFUSAL TO REINSTATE.

Although the Railway Board had agreed to postpone further retrenchment till October 31 it refused to reinstate the 35,000 workers who have already been thrown out of employment. And in view of this halting and unsatisfactory attitude of the Board the Railwaymen's Federation had decided to proceed with the work of taking a Ballot of the Railway Employees on the question of declaring a general strike.

IS IT A CONCESSION?

The decision of the Government of India to appoint a Court of Inquiry is considered by Mr. S. C. Joshi to be a concession to the determined attitude of Railway workers and their determination to fight out the issue by resorting to a general strike if the Government did not come to terms.

RANK AND FILE DISSATISFIED

But the appointment of a Court of Inquiry is not likely to satisfy the workers as the obvious disadvantage is that the decision of the Court will be binding on both the parties. While if the demand of the workers to appoint a Conciliation Board was accepted they would have got an equal representation on the Board and further its decision would not have been binding.

STOP PRESS

KAPURTHALA, July 20.

Death has occurred of Her Highness Mai Maharani Saheba, step-mother of His Highness the Maharajah of Kapurthala at Mussoorie last night.—A.P.

LONDON, July 20.

In the House of Commons, after Mr. Benn had announced the impending publication of the new names of Federal Structure Sub-Committee members, Mr. Hacking asked if Willingdon-Gandhi conversations were confined to the question of Mr. Gandhi's visit to England.

Mr. Benn declined to make any statement on the subject.

Sir William Davison asked, why Anglo-Indians were being replaced by Indians in the Indian State Railways.

Mr. Benn replied that increasing competition from Indians must tend to diminish the field of employment for the Anglo-Indians on railways. But their deliberate replacement in any service would be contrary to Government' declared policy and as far as he was aware that had not occurred.

Replying to questions on the subject of Servicemen's salaries, Mr. Benn said that he had not received proposals from the Government of India, based on the recommendations of the Retrenchment Advisory Committee and any proposals would be very carefully considered before a decision was reached. He added that legislation would be necessary if the rights guaranteed by the statute were affected.

Mr. Wardlaw Milne urged Mr. Benn to make it clear whether the House did not contemplate change in salaries of the officials statutorily guaranteed. Mr. Benn did not think that he and Mr. Milne were qualified to say what the House would do and said that the important considerations to which Mr. Milne had drawn attention would be borne in mind.—Reuter.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 33, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

New York, July 20.

Previous Closing Rate	9.45
To-day's Opening Rate	9.55
Difference	plus .10
To-day's closing rate	9.80
Difference	plus .35

Broach Expectation:—
July/August Rs. 188.
August/May Rs. 199.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

OCTOBER.

Liverpool, July 20.

Previous Closing Rate	5.05
To-day's Opening Rate	5.07
Difference	plus .02
To-day's Closing Rate	5.09
Difference	plus .04

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, July 20.

Silver Ready	13-1/8
Higher	Unchanged.
Silver forward	13-1/16
Higher	Unchanged.

Tone of market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, July 20.

1st Settlement	43 12 0
2nd Settlement	43 8 0

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee One

For First Sixteen Words

One Anna

For Each Additional Word. Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—A LECTURER in Mathematics. Must be an M.A., or M.Sc., prepared to join at once and ready to teach upto B.A. Honours. Appointment upto the end of March, 1932, in the first instance. Apply at once, not later than 25th July, with testimonials to the PRINCIPAL, College, Surat, stating the minimum salary expected.
A 3309

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A Gujrati experienced SHORT-HAND TYPIST by European Office. Apply EASTERN SERVICE AGENCY, Wakefield Ballard Estate.
A R5498

WANTED—An intelligent and experienced CLERK, knowing English for an Advocate's Office. Apply Box No. 1073, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5499

THE HON. C. M. O. of the Congress Free Hospital at Khetwadi, Girgaum, invites applications on or before 22nd July, 1931, from Medical Graduates, who are willing to work as a PAID HOUSE SURGEON for a period not more than six months.
A

WANTED—WHOLE-SALE DEALERS for supply from our gardens. Apply to ASSAM BENGAL TEA SYNDICATE, LTD. 30, Grosvenor House, CALCUTTA.
A

Educational

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMAS in Rs. 5 by post. Apply with one anna stamp. PAITHANKER, P. O. Rajuri (POONA).
E R5463

NEW SESSION just commenced in the BOMBAY HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE. Intending students will be enrolled till July end. Apply, SECRETARY, 176, Princess Street, Bombay.
E R5500

Profession

CONSULT MAHMOUD BEY. Egyptian Spiritualist, Grand Hotel, Ballard Estate. For five Rupees he will answer three questions written by you on paper, you will receive written answers in a wonderful manner on your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions.
P.

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune, the original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda. Always enclose reply envelop.
P

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

ANNUAL CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES. 18TH AUGUST 1931.

THE ANNUAL CONVOCATION for conferring Degrees will be held on TUESDAY, the 18th August, 1931. The 21st of July is the last day for the receipt of applications and fees for admission to Degrees on the occasion. Forms of application may be obtained free of charge from the Registrar's Office.

S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 2nd July, 1931.
3251

NOTICE

The DHOLPUR STATE Sand Stone Quarries will be leased out by Public Auction at Dholpur on 25th July, 1931, at 9 a.m. in my office.

Conditions of the contract as also other particulars concerning it can be ascertained at my Office.

JUDICIAL SECRETARY.
3267

WANTED.

1. Office—District Board, Gaya.
2. Post and Pay—A permanent DISTRICT ENGINEER on a salary of Rs. 800—40—1,000.
3. Qualifications—I (a) must hold the degree of Bachelor of Engineering of any British or Indian University or (b) must have obtained a certificate of having passed the Final Examination in the Civil Engineering Course of the Thomson Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, or,
(c) must have obtained at a recognised school of Engineering in the United Kingdom a diploma which is recognised by the Institute of Civil Engineers (United Kingdom) as exempting the holder from Sections A and B of the associate membership examination of the Institute of Civil Engineers in the United Kingdom. or
(d) must have passed Sections A and B of the associate membership examination of the Institute of Civil Engineers in the United Kingdom.
AND
II. (a) must have held charge of and carried out important construction works for not less than five years and must produce a certificate from his immediate Engineering superior during such employment that his work and conduct were satisfactory and a similar certificate from his employer, and if he was employed as the District Engineer of a District Board, must produce such certificate from both the Chairman and the Inspector of Local Works, and
(b) must also produce evidence that his knowledge of the vernacular of the district is such as to qualify him for employment as a District Engineer.
4. Terms—Shall be on probation for two years.
5. Officer to whom application should be made—Chairman, District Board, Gaya.
6. Date by which application should be submitted—31st July, 1931.

NOTE: All applications from intending candidates should be submitted in a sealed and registered cover and be superscribed "Application for appointment of District Engineer." Each application must be accompanied by all necessary certificates and testimonials together with a suitable envelope addressed and sufficiently stamped for registration in which they can be returned in the event of the candidate being unsuccessful.

RAMESHWAR PRASAD SINGH,
Chairman, District Board,
Gaya.
The 4th July, 1931.
3269

Public Notices.

THE OSMANSHAHI MILLS LTD
(Incorporated in Hyderabad, (Deccan).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of THE OSMANSHAHI MILLS, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 1920, Khairatabad Road, Hyderabad (Deccan), on THURSDAY, the 30th day of July, 1931, at 12-30 P.M. in the afternoon when the sub-joined Resolutions will be proposed.

(1) That this Meeting approves of the decision of the Board of Directors to take 12,000 Shares in the Azam Jahi Mills, Limited, of Rs. O.S. 100/- each and authorises the Board to apply for and take the said Shares.

(2) This Meeting authorises the Board to sell the Company's land at Warangal to the Azam Jahi Mills at an amount approximately equivalent to the cost to the Company of the land with 6 per cent. interest till completion of the purchase.

Dated this 20th day of July, 1931.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LIMITED,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
3343.

RE: THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO. LTD. (In Liquidation.)

NOTICE RE: SALE OF THE BOMANJEE PETIT MILLS.

THE OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR of the abovenamed Company will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd July, 1931, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) "THE BOMANJEE PETIT MILLS" situate at Mahaluxmi. The sale will be held at the Mill premises at Mahaluxmi.

The following are the particulars of the Land, Buildings & Machinery:—

LAND

Free hold land admeasuring 48,982 sq. yds. and leasehold land admeasuring about 22,943 sq. yds. The rent of the said Leasehold Land is Rs. 1,200/- per year payable half-yearly in two equal instalments on 1st January and 1st July respectively.

BUILDINGS:

(1) The Mill building proper containing all the Machinery for spinning and weaving and Boiler House etc.

(2) Bleaching and dyeing house.

(3) Mechanic Shop mixing Room, Blow Room, Card Room and commodious godowns and Store Houses.

(4) Transformer House and Electric Motor Rooms, with motors which are the property of the Company in Liquidation.

(5) Chawls for Mill-hands outside the Mill compound.

MACHINERY INCLUDES:

(a) 42368 spindles or thereabouts, by Platt Bros.

(b) 1250 Looms or thereabouts, by Platt Bros.

(c) 5 Water Tube Boilers, by Babcock & Wilcox.

(d) 135 Flat Cards, by Platt Bros.

(e) 49 drawing frames of 8 delivery each, by Platt Bros., 16 Slubbing frames of 84 spindles each, by Platt Bros. 25 inter frames of 130 spindles each, by Platt Bros. and 51 Roving Frames of 168 Spindles each, by Platt Bros.

In addition to the abovementioned machinery there are economiser, with 288 pipes, donkey pump high speed steam engine, donkey engine, boiler feed pump, sprinklers and complete fire extinguishing appliances and various other auxiliary machinery, all by well-known makers.

The said mill is being worked by the undersigned and the machinery and plant is in immediate working condition.

The Land, Buildings, Machinery and Plant can be inspected on application to the undersigned.

The Title Deeds of the said property can be inspected at the Office of Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co. Solicitors, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale can be had on application to the undersigned at his office at Jehangir Building, 133, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or at the Office of his Attorneys Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & CO., at 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated the 23rd day of June, 1931.

H. H. WADIA,
Official Liquidator.
3196

Public Notices

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court this Tuesday afternoon, the 21st Instant at 3 o'clock (S.T.)

Gentlemen of the Special Jur already empanelled in the part heard case under trial are required to attend this morning as usual at 11 A.M. (S.T.)

PHEROZESHAH J. MARZBAN
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court, Bombay,
21st July, 1931.
3344.

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION ALE of very valuable glit French furniture, Carara marble vases and large figures, rich coloured velvets, artistic Florentine glass sheets, etc., suitable for palaces and large bungalows.

Under instructions from Messrs Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Vendors, and on account and at the risk of Dhanrajgirji Raja Narsingirji, Messrs. BENNETT and CO. will TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction in "A" Bonded Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, Frere Road, in one lot or separate lots:—

6 cases containing two large Busts with two pillars in white Carara marble.

10 cases containing 8 vases and 3 pillars in white Carara marble.

4 cases French gilt furniture containing 12 small tables with pink marble tops and 4 columns.

1 case containing pink, yellow and sky blue velvets 25 yards each, and green, cream and striped velvets 60 yards each.

1 case containing 32 sheets printed figures and panels Florentine glass.

6 cases containing 6 pure white Carara marble large lions with glass electric light eyes (4 standing and 2 sleeping).

The above goods are on view.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Vendors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF AFRICAN COTTON.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY, the 23rd inst. at 1-45 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction in one or separate lots, in Wadia Charity Godown No. 23, Sewree on account of the concerned:—

59 full-pressed bales African Cotton, A.R. Quality Country, damaged.

BENNETT & CO.

The Famous Astrologer.

Medalist and Certificate Holder from Maharajahs, Rajahs and Notables. Casting Horoscope Rs 2. Personal consultation of one horoscope Rs. 5. In writing Rs 20. Annual life reading Rs. 5, 3 questions about futurity Re. 1 Extra question As. 8, (Birth-date and time or writing time required.). Write to, or call at, Pandit K. M. Srinivasachariar, 218, Mint Street, Madras.

Free Free Free

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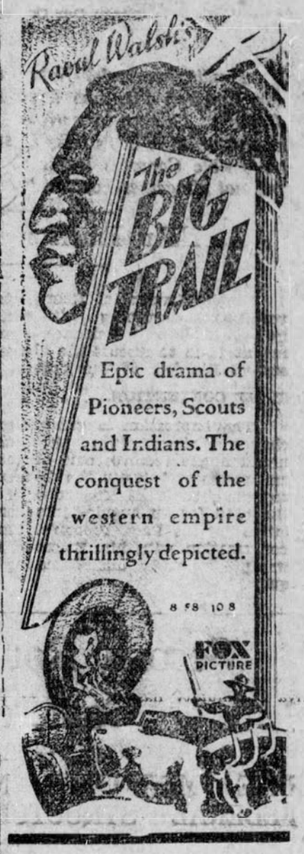
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What the People Say

EVALUATING OUR NATIONAL INCOME

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Sir Josiah Stamp in his famous publication "Wealth and Taxable Capacity" appraises a simple method of determining the wealth of a nation by following its income-tax returns. However, his other method, i.e., of the census of production method or what is characterised as the "net output" suggested by him need hardly be applied in case of India, whose true interests lie in producing raw materials and buying from abroad manufactured goods.

Under such circumstances evaluation of our national dividend should not be per capita of the wealthier sections especially when masses live on the verge of starvation. Hence the really satisfactory method ought to be followed, should be one of occupational census (used in connection with small wage-earners) belonging to any particular caste having a peculiar profession of its own which could supply us with the safest estimates.—Yours, etc.,

R.R. DADACHANJI.

Princess Street,
Bombay, July 15.

THE IMPERIAL BANK

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—There are many poor Indians who hold shares in the Imperial Bank. The Bank has recently declared that the interest on shares will be reduced to 12 per cent. The income of the poor shareholders will suffer a reduction of 4 per cent. The poor shareholders who have in the past invested their savings in the shares of the Imperial Bank thinking it a sound concern, are severely hit. The top-heavy salaries of the branch agents and of the superior staff are not retrenched. The Governors of the Bank who number a good few, whose monthly salaries range from five thousand rupees to seven thousand and more—their salaries are not 'axed'—whereas the poor shareholders are retrenched by twenty-five per cent. Sir, Purshottamdas, a friend of the poor, will, it is hoped, take up the brief on behalf of thousands of mute shareholders and induce the Directorate at their next annual meeting and will bring about a reduction in the interest of shares by 2 per cent. instead of 4 per cent.—Yours, etc.,

KERSHAW D. KHAMBATTA

3, Jubilee Road,
Poona, July 17.

CORPORATION AND MAHOMED ALI ROAD

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It is a matter of small gratification to think that the Bombay Corporation deems it more conducive to its discharge of obligations by passing resolutions than by caring to see those resolutions respected. The transmutation of Sydenham Road into Mahomed Ali Road is a matter of recent occurrence. The resolution was passed with enthusiasm enough, but is the after-glow worthy of its heated inception? The tram-cars that ply along this road bear the placard unchanged—a "moving" stigma of Bombay's shame and humiliation. Nor are posts erected to publish its rechristening. Are we to construe an utter inability on the part of the Corporation to have its resolution duly executed? Or, is the Corporator, with his stereotyped nonchalance, content to see his labours thus frustrated. Many a time the learned Corporator looks at the "moving" stigma as he passes along the road, and tosses up his chin—quite corporator-like—with an air of irrevocable finality, and dismisses the matter with smiling unconcern; or else, passes his palm across his thoughtful brow and presents a sorry spectacle of amiable futility! Yet, it was he who championed the cause in the Corporation, and looked daggers at his silly opponents with an air of violated sanctity!—Yours, etc.

E.S. VIRANI.

136, Dhaboo St., Nal Bazar.
Bombay 9.

RECKLESS DISREGARD OF SARDA ACT.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The past six months have been full of marriage ceremonies. But the one striking thing that even a casual observer could notice in these ceremonies was the wanton and reckless disregard of the provisions of the Sharda Act. One may even think that the large amount of money and energy spent in canvassing public opinion which enabled the passage of the Act has been wasted, for the benefit that was expected to come out of it is not forthcoming as yet a careful consideration of the circumstances in which such an act has proved a failure will not fail to impress on the fact that the Act as it stands, does not make any individual person or a society responsible to see that the provisions of the Act are observed by the public.

To make good the defect, so as to make the Act quite efficient, the author of the Act, or any other legislators interested in the social uplift of a nation, should see that one more clause is added to it viz., that the responsibility of seeing that the above Act is properly observed by the public, should rest with the Municipal Committee in the urban areas and with the village "mukaddam" in the rural areas and with them should be kept registered like the birth and death registered where in the true ages of contracting parties with their full addresses should be recorded and any breach of the above Act must be reported by them to the proper authorities for legal action and the offenders should be brought to book.—Yours, etc.

R. G. VARMA.
M.B.B.S.

Hariganj, Khandwa, July 18.

ONE MORE LIQUOR SHOP AT DADAR.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was surprised to find a notice on the Dadar Main Road to the following effect:—

"Jehangir R. Dubash to open a new Refreshment Room for retail sale of foreign liquor in Compound of Municipal No. 124-128, belonging to Jehangir R. Dubash".

When picketing is going on all over the city and the Congress is making every endeavour to have all liquor shops closed, it passes my imagination how anybody could think of adding one more shop to the already overcrowded locality. Within a stone's throw of this place, there are two liquor shops and two Bars. But the presence of a mill with labours' chawls nearby makes the position still worse. To add to it, boys' and girls' schools, gymnasiums and mosques are all scattered about the place. Nobody with a little sympathy for the poor mill-workers and boys of tender age would think of opening a liquor shop there. I would make an earnest appeal to the Collector of Excise, Bombay, not to grant a license in this case. It is upto the citizens, especially those residing in that locality, to see to it that no such shop is allowed to be opened there.—Yours, etc.,

S. B. MHADESHWAR,
Secretary F. Ward D. C. C.
Bombay, July 16.

COSMOPOLITAN CLUBS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—An article sometime back by a correspondent in your esteemed journal advocating establishment of cosmopolitan clubs, has urged the writer to pen a few thoughts about parochialism amongst his co-religionists. How Parsis are parochially-minded, gregarious folks is better perceptible in the mofussil than in a metropolis like Bombay.

In a town like Sholapur with a Parsi population of not more than two hundred souls all told a classification on the basis of occupation, status and wealth is sought to be made, which to a decent mind is at once revolting and reprehensible. Coupled with a sense of superiority complex this social aloofness has brought about a disgusting atmosphere and if not checked betimes will eat into the vitals of the Parsi body social.

When our co-religionists cannot agree to unite on a simple matter, e.g., presentation of an address to a distinguished member of the community, the future is indeed cheerless for us. At every step and stage some bigwig steps in the disagree and with an air of superiority carries things in his own way aided by his party.

When inferior folks—inferior not intellectually or educationally, but economically and barred an entry into the precincts of the "Sanctum" Sanctorum" of the high brows, I give up all hopes of the community taking up an independent and straight outlook on life. Strange to say this is untouchability in another guise. It seems as if to invade the "sanctum sanctorum" would be an act of "Lese Majestie" on the part of the ordinary mortals.

Many of our present day Parsis have all but lost their pristine independence, forgiveness, and charity and instead cultivated a backboneless supine attitude, gossiping and selfishness.

These are cankers eating into the very vitals of our society and the sooner they are uprooted the better for the healthy growth of the community.—Yours, etc.

A PARSI.

Sholapur, July 15.

DAWOODI BOHRAS & WAKF

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Report of the Waqf Enquiry Committee has been out and published some time ago, but one does not know why no action is yet taken on it by the Government. A lot of agitation is being engineered by intrested Dawoodi Bohras in order to get exemption in spite of the recommendation to the contrary in the Report.

The ground for exemption generally advanced is to the effect that the finding of the Committee is against the Holy Koran and religious beliefs of the Dawoodi Bohras. One fails to understand this argument. If it is against the Holy Koran, then all Mahomedans in general would protest; so there could not be any weight in this argument. As to the religious beliefs, it is well known that the grandfather of the present Mullaji Saheb kept accounts of charities and published them. Perhaps he was above the tenants of the Dawoodi Bohras, or the grandson has discovered some religious book which sanctions that no accounts need be made public and charity moneys could be spent as the Mullaji Saheb in his absolute discretion thought fit. But this also could not be, for the present Mullaji Saheb when he took a consent decree in the appeal filed by him in the famous Chandabhoy Gulla suit, agreed to his being declared a trustee with a duty to keep accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Gulla Funds.

Similar agitation to the present one was then carried on by some of the present Mullaji Saheb's followers, that he was above the law and that no court can order him to keep accounts as a trustee. But as mentioned above, he consented to a decree to the above effect in the Appeal Court.—Yours, etc.,

MUSLIM.

July 18.

MAHILA VIDYALAYA, DHARWAR

Plea For Revival

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—An article on "The Closing of Mahila Vidyalaya' appeared in the "Chronicle" of the 15th inst., wherein Mr. Kumbhakon has effectively described the conditions which led to its temporary closing. He has therein admonished the people of Dharwar in particular for their lack of patronage for such a new and thriving institution.

It is deplorable for the people of Dharwar—at least for the educated ones—to see the institution fade and dwindled away when other provinces and countries really try their best to establish such institutions and thus help women's education. What can be more foolish on the part of a people of such a province in as much they did not support the institution and make it a grand success.

It was a sincere intention of the late Mrs. Kumbhakon—to make Karnatak one of the progressive provinces in India and with this very intention, coupled with the other—which is of primary importance—of educating the women of Karnatak and placing them on the same footing of equality with other educated women of India. She strove every nerve to make "the Mahila Vidyala" a successful institution. She nearly spent every pie from her purse and always by appealing to the minds of the gentry of Dharwar. She attracted their attention towards the institution. The institution as you know was started in 1920 and until she was snatched away by the cruel hand of death it was ever in a progressing condition.

Then the whole burden now fell on the shoulders of her husband who was unable to bear it but should not cast it away because on account of a promise he had made to his dear loving wife on her death-bed that he would make the institution a success. Anyhow to keep his word he had to strive forth and had to face the insurmountable difficulties and continued till the March of 1931.

Now one wants to know if the people of Karnatak will come forth and voluntarily work there and make it a good success. Only last year the institution was recognised by the Bombay University and one of the very few pupils who were sent to appear for the S. L. C. examination held on the 16th of April, 1931 came out successful with due credit to herself and to the institution. We know that the institution is temporarily closed and so we hope that the public will infuse new life and spirit into it.—Yours, etc.

YEDEWAYYA.

Dharwar, July 17.

RESIDUARY POWERS

A Suggestion

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a matter of regret that pure questions of constitution like the vesting of residuary powers in the hands of federating unit or the federating union should have taken a communal colour. The true welfare of India lies in a study of federal constitutions of various countries and to be profited by the same. It is good that the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress whilst provisionally agreeing to vesting such residuary powers in the federating unit has kept an open mind.

Take for example the solution of the question in Canada. In Canada after an elaborate classification the residuary powers are vested in the federal Government. But modern federal theory has found out a new solution which was applied specially in the German and Australian federations. It consists of this. The federating unit is expressly given certain definite powers in which the federal Government can never meddle. Similarly the federal Government is given certain spheres of action in which the Government of federating units can never meddle. At the same time the remaining powers come under what is called "concurrent jurisdiction". Under this if the federal Government does not choose to act the Governments of the federating units may act but precaution being taken that whenever the legislation of the federating units conflicts with that of the federal Government the will of the federal Government is supreme and supersedes that of the federating units.

One may inquire as to what is the utility of this "concurrent jurisdiction" solution. The answer is quite plain. The constitution of a country cannot be of such a nature that it will never require any adaptations or growth or change and one conversant with the difficulties of amending federal constitutions, which are by their very nature very rigid, would wish for certain provisions in which there may be scope for organic growth and change in accordance with changes in public opinion. Now, the suggested solution does this. For example, if in the beginning, the public opinion is in favour of exercise of powers under "Concurrent jurisdiction" by the federating units it can be done. But if after a generation or two owing to a growth of more intense national unity and owing to centripetal tendencies inherent in modern life and specially in federations, public opinion wants those powers which fall under the category of "concurrent jurisdiction" to be exercised by the federal Government, it can be easily done without having recourse to any extraordinary measures like constitutional amendments or reclassification of subjects.

It is thus seen that this is the best solution for the vexed question of distribution of the powers in a federation. Of course certain powers like defence and finance shall have to be expressly reserved in the federal Government while certain question like local self-Government or medical relief shall be expressly reserved in the federating units. But all the same a great number of subjects can usefully come under the category of "concurrent jurisdiction."

I commend this solution to the earnest consideration of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress and all students of constitutional phenomena.—Yours, etc.,

TANUBHAI DEVIDAS DESAI.

GOVERNMENT CAN SPARE RS. 36,000 FOR HOSPITAL BEDS.

If Veneriological Research Is Temporarily Suspended

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have read the article by Dr. Deshmukh in your valued paper of the 9th instant with great interest and have waited for some answer to it from the Government. As the answer is not forthcoming, I take it that the Government are busy finding out the ways and means of real retrenchment and are making up their minds to open some of those costly beds which they have closed down. Charges of extravagance are laid at the door of the J.J. Hospital administration, and I would also like to add one more to these charges which have apparently escaped the hawk-eye of Dr. Deshmukh.

Just two months before the announcement from the Bombay Government of the shortage of money in the department a new highly-paid I.M.S. Officer replaced an Honorary Doctor in the J.J. Hospital. This I.M.S. Veneriologist, I am told, is to cost the J.J. Hospital 16,200 Rs. a year as allowance for being appointed for special work. This allowance is to be paid over and above his Grade-pay and allowances which cost Government another 20,000 rupees, so that this officer is to cost the Provincial Government Rs. 36,000 a year.

Sir, the question arises that at a time when money could not be found for ordinary every-day illness, is such a post costing Rs. 36,000 a year needed? That is to say, has venereal diseases spread to such an alarming extent that a huge additional amount of money, an annual charge, is justified for veneriological research? Such a question is easily answered by the statistics of deaths as far as the Bombay City is concerned, and of the Presidency as a whole—the total deaths for the City of Bombay for 1929-30 are 26,555; while out of these only 39 deaths were from venereal diseases, while diseases like Sclerema claimed 2,174; Ague and fevers claimed 1,540; Tuberculosis 1,520; Euleric Diarrhoea, Dysentry 1,226; Resperative diseases 955; Richets 895; Infantile Convulsion 168; Ill-defined 511; Chronic Nephritis 222; Malaria 216 deaths. If we take our infant mortality alone even then out of a total of 7,225—pneumonia had 2,307 Debility 2,181, Convulsions 662, Premature deaths 582, Diarrhoea 303, Rickets 246, Small-pox 240, Bronchitis 216, Fevers remittent 113, while Venereals were only 17. I am not against veneriological research. I only claim that the present financial stringency should determine Government to suspend it temporarily.

Again, if we consider even the need of the Presidency as a whole even then the figures tell the tale, for out of a total of 54,41,531 patients that were treated in 1929 (vide the latest S.G.'s Report) there were 8,878 deaths and of these while Tuberculosis claimed 1,188 deaths, and Pneumonia 1,019; Venereal diseases claimed only 81.

Thus neither the City deaths nor the Provincial deaths justify the spending of money at the present time, when State medical relief to the poor is threatened with radical restriction for Veneriology at the expense of, say, general systematic diseases like those of the Digestive System or the Respiratory System or Eye diseases or general and local diseases or Tuberculosis and Pneumonia. Again, as Bombay City is the greatest sufferer in the respect of the Government's cut on Medical Relief is concerned one cannot help feeling that the importance given to Veneriology in this City is not called for at present—as Tuberculosis, Pneumonia and other Respiratory diseases—injuries take a far greater toll of life and are far more prevalent. Besides there already exists the "League for Combating Venereal Diseases" with its hospitals and medical and other staff and the J.J. Group itself has got two Venereal Doctors to look after this Venereal Section and the other hospital in the City like the K.E.M. have similar arrangements.

One hopes, Sir, that the Government will, at least, now do the right thing and accept the suggestions, Dr. Deshmukh to find money "Where money can be found for Medical Relief" and stand by the public and the public finances rather than by the prestige of the Services and keep open beds for the sick and suffering poor. Our City needs every available bed in our hospitals. The services of costly experts we must reluctantly dispense with.—Yours, etc.,

"ECONOMY BROOM."

INTERNATIONAL MEET IN BELGIUM.

Achilles Club Successes

At the international athletic meeting at Antwerp in mail week, Cornes (Achilles) won the 1,500 metres race in 4min. 1 1-5 sec., Petkiewicz (Warsaw) was second in 4min., 4sec., Townsend (Achilles) third, Tugnoli (Bologna) fourth, and Geevaert (Belgium) fifth.

In the 400 metres hurdles, second heat, Brown (Achilles) was first in 57 3-5sec., and Kostszewski second in 58 2-5sec. In the third heat Lord Burghley was first in 58 45-sec., and De Negri second. In the final Lord Burghley won in 54 2-5sec., Kostszewski was second in 55 4-5sec., and De Negri was third. Brown fell and finished sixth.

In the 200 metres final Cohen (Achilles) was first in 22 sec., Bergann, Duysberg, second in 22 1-5sec., and Wade (Achilles) third in 22 4-5sec. In the 5,000 metres, Kusocinski (Warsaw) was first in 14min, 55 2-5sec., which beat the Polish record, and Denison (Achilles) was second in 15min. 24sec.

Achilles won as a team with 33 points, against Poland's 23 and

Grand-dad

As a youth he was a "gay young spark". As a man, he developed into a lover of good eating and good drinking. To-day he has a legacy from these years of "high living" in the shape of a "plaguy lumbago" and he has had two or three attacks of gout. At one time he suffered a lot, for ointments and plasters and so forth offended his sense of cleanliness. Now he laughs at his troubles!

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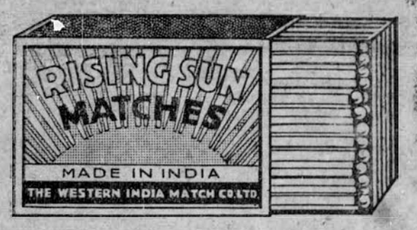

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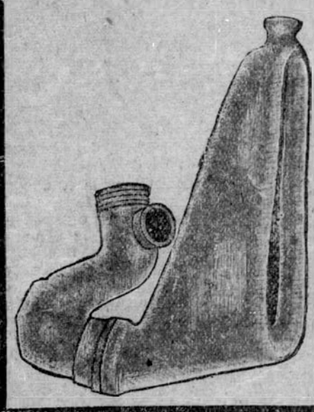

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Whitley Report—How A Worker Looks At It—The "Two Charters" Exposed—Wages Question—Hours Of Work—Russia On Charts —Stalin And Communism—Reply To Critics—Wage Cut In U. S. A.

THE WHITLEY REPORT ANALYSED

Recommendations As Seen From Workers' Point Of View.

(BY S. K. VIDYARTHI).

The essence of the Whitley Commission's recommendations is the good old dictum: don't kill the goose that lays the golden eggs. Nothing better could be expected from a body constituted as it was. The Commission could not possibly recommend any substantial improvement of the condition of Indian labour, not because of its official character, but because it was a committee of the capitalists set up to investigate and solve the labour problem from the capitalist point of view, and naturally in the interest of capitalism. Excepting the two "labour representatives," nominated by the Government, and who accepted the nomination in the teeth of Labour opposition, the Commission was packed with capitalists *par excellence*. Even if the nominated and unrepresentative "Labour representatives" tried to approach the problem from the workers' point of view, they would be entirely out of place in that august capitalist conclave presided over by a liberal-minded gentleman representing antiquated Whigism. As it is, Messrs. Joshi and Chamanlal, either by conviction or convenience, have affixed their signatures to the report which rejected even their most modest proposals. Nor have they done it under protest. They did not think it necessary to write minutes of dissent. That means they assume full responsibility for the report. Indeed, as if to dispel any doubt about his position, Mr. Joshi rushed to give his benediction to the "Children's Charter" as soon as it was published. Mr. Chamanlal has not spoken; but in such cases silence is very eloquent.

It is an irony of fate that India must follow in the footsteps of Britain. Indian political life is saturated with conservative constitutionalism, the inspiration for which is drawn from the history of Victorian England.

INDIAN SOCIALISTS.

Now, India must imitate Britain in labour legislation. Any labour leader, who does not dream of the reforms of mid-Victorian England, is accused of believing in outlandish methods, of acting contrary to the genius of the spiritual Indian culture, and of Bolshevik blood-thirstiness. To be inspired by the rank reactionary Blackstone is highly respectable, and genuinely Indian; to learn from the revolutionary discoveries of Karl Marx is scandalous. His materialism is incompatible with the innate spiritualism of the Indian. Hypocritical and deceptive liberalism of Cobden and Gladstone is highly commendable; but the revolutionary views of a Lenin are anathema, unless they are vulgarized and emasculated to suit "Indian genius." When an Indian becomes a "Socialist", he draws his inspiration from the neo-liberalism of the Fabians—these ideologists of the imperialist "Labour Party."

WHITLEY AND CONGRESS.

Lately, it has become a fashion to condemn all official Commissions; what is condemned, however, is not the essence of these commissions, but their forms. This was the case with the Simon Commission. The determination to assert the right of self-determination was not behind the boycott of the Round Table Conference. It was the same with the boycott of the Whiley Commission. No respectable and "responsible" (responsibility here means faith in the eternalness of capitalism) Indian takes exception to the spirit of the Commission. With due apology, it may be pointed out that the Whitley spirit of antiquated Whigism breathes through the much advertised Karachi Congress resolution on "Fundamental Rights." Only for the sake of fairness, it must be admitted that the Whitley recommendations are concrete and systematic, while the Congress resolution is vague and amateurish.

WORKERS' VIEW.

The criticism of the Whitley Commission and its recommendations, from the workers' point of view, is directed against their spirit—the spirit of reformism. It is not even piety or benevolence that stands behind this reformism. It is all business calculation. The capitalists approach the labour problem with the query: "how will it pay us more?" They introduce reforms, because better-fed, healthy, and literate workers represent more valuable assets for capitalism. They do not have the slightest moral scruple in taking the crumbs back, when these make an inroad upon profit. The Whitley recommendations are a bad caricature of the labour legislation of mid-Victorian England. These were called the "Labourers' Charter." Failing to produce a "Labourers' Charter" (in so far as such a charter can be granted by the Capitalist State) the Whitley Commission offers a "Children's Charter" and a "Debtors' Charter." A project of reforms, which to-day sanctions ten hours' work a day, cannot possibly appropriate the proud distinction of a "Labourers' Charter." That could be sheer impudence. So, the unfortunate children and the helpless victims of rapacious usury are selected as the objects of bombastic humbug. What has induced this capitalist conclave to confer the benediction upon the children and the indebted workers?

"CHILDREN'S CHARTER."

The children of to-day are the workers of to-morrow. Growing up under the present conditions of semi-starvation, filth and ignorance, rather surviving these conditions as they possibly can, the potential slaves of colonial capitalism are bound to be weak, inefficient, and demoralized. Capitalism cannot permit its life-blood (social labour) to be so sapped, as soon as it has outgrown the primitive rapacity. Under the pretext of their concern for the children of "tender age," the big capitalists possessing the higher mechanical means of mass production, attack the small manufacturers who compete with them on the strength of the barbarous system of employing children under conditions of practical slavery. All the provisions in this "charter" are meant to deprive the small capitalist manufacturers of cheap child labour. But very little positive advantage is provided for the children themselves. No definite age-limit is set. This is not possible without introducing free and compulsory primary education. The "Children's Charter" does not recommend that. So long as there will be children in the midst of poverty, and their employment will not be prohibited by law, they will go to work, "charter" or no "charter". The only difference will be that they will no longer be "pledged in payment of the debts of their parent,", but will offer themselves for sale in the "free" labour market. They will be simply shifted from the barbarous, primitive capitalist production to the tender mercies of the "civilized" modern capitalist exploitation. In this new sphere of employment, they will be guaranteed such tolerable conditions as will make of them efficient and intelligent wage-slaves of to-morrow. This is the essence of reformism.

"DEBTOR'S CHARTER" EXPOSED.

Now, how is it about the other "charter"? Here the Commission is more outspoken about its motive. Having depicted the picture of the helpless indebtedness of the workers, it recognizes this condition as a cause of their inefficiency. Here again the "charter" grows out of the antagonism between two forms of capitalist exploitation. Shylock's pound of flesh cuts into the profit of the modern industrial barong. So we find these recommending legislation which would be branded as Bolshevism, if it were demanded from any less respectable and "responsible" quarter. The recommendation is "legisation providing summary procedure for the liquidation of workers' unsecured debts." One could hardly believe Right Hon. members of Privy Council and captains of capitalist industry like Victor Sassoon and Ibrahim Rahimtoola attacking the sacred right of property. But here we find them actually doing it. There is, however, no need for alarm. They have not gone red. They are simply demanding the abolition of an antiquated form of property in the interest of the higher form represented by themselves. It is not the abstract conception of proverty that is sacrosanct for the bourgeoisie. Did they not destroy feudal property? They stand for the inviolability only of the modern capitalist property. Other forms of property, they would abolish themselves, when it is necessary in their interests. But they come out as the defenders of private property in general, when the expropriated masses attack the very institution itself. All the provisions in the "Debtors' Charter" are made with a view to raising the efficiency of the workers and preventing much of their earnings from flowing into the possession of the usurer. Efficiency means higher profit for the capitalists; and more money left with the workers means increase of their purchasing capacity, that is, expansion of capitalist trade.

QUESTION OF WAGES.

If the scheme were to help the expansion of capitalist trade by raising the wages of the workers, there could be no objection, although the workers would have no reason to thank the capitalist for their "benevolence." But the Whitley recommendations do not visualize any increase in the income of the workers. The plan is to divert the larger part of the present meagre wages from the pocket of the parasitic usurer to the purchase of commodities. It is a manipulation with the poverty of the workers—to see that the capitalists can make the largest profit possible under the given conditions. Increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labour without a corresponding decline of wages—these are the standard for any improvement in the conditions of the workers. Judged by these standards, the Whitley report is absolutely useless. To hide its approval of the intolerable conditions on these two vital points, the Commission produces a voluminous report full of platitudes, fraudulent reforms and recommendation of legislation to protect the interests of modern capitalism.

FIX MINIMUM FIRST.

The Commission recommends standardisation of wages in the Bombay cotton industry. This is a measure very urgently needed by the workers. But to be of any practical worth for the workers, an irreducible minimum should be fixed for the standardized wages. During the last year wages have been steadily cut in the Bombay textile industry. Wages have gone down practically throughout the country. The system of piece-work enable the employers to manipulate wages arbitrarily. In these circumstances, provision for minimum wages should be the cardinal feature of any labour legislation. Even from the point of view of the capitalists themselves, this measure is absolutely necessary to stabilize conditions. But the conditions of 'colonial' India today are not the same as the coditions of imperialist Britain in the seventies and eighties of the last century. Therefore, Indian reformists may dream of the "Labourers' Charter" granted in England. For India, it is unavailable. Any scheme of reform of the present Indian conditions is an evidence of the frantic affront of imperialism to stabilize Indian economy ruined by colonial exploitation. But these efforts are doomed to fail, since the reforms are bound to be empty. In the present period of its decay, imperialism must make the largest possible profit out of India. This can be done only by intensifying the exploitation of the labour of the Indian masses. For these, therefore, no reform is possible. This is proved by the Whitley Report.

TEN HOUR DAY.

The recommendation for a ten hours' day indicates the utter impossibility of stabilizing Indian economy on the basis of capitalist exploitation. Eight hours' day is an obsolete demand today. The workers throughout the world now are demanding 7 hours even 6 hours day. In one of the largest countries of the world, in the U. S. S. R., seven-hours' day is in force; and the result has been elimination of unemployment, the ugly cancer of the capitalist society. In India, the number of unemployed workers is incalculable. It has been estimated at 40 millions. With such a vast amount of labour wasted, no country can ever attain normal economic condition. But the very system of colonial economy prevents the absorption of this wasted labour in the process of production. For, that depends upon a tremendous improvement of the means of production—expansion of the productive apparatus—which is not possible within the framework of colonial economy. While such vast amount of labour remains outside the process of production, the efficiency of the workers employed is harmed by long hours of work. If a worker is forced to labour more than he humanly can, with his physical limitations and under the given climatic conditions, he is bound to be inefficient. So, he may be forced to work longer, but he necessarily produces less. The contradictions of colonial economy compel the capitalists connected with it, to adopt measures not only harmful for the workers (that is natural), but ruinous for their own interests. These contradictions influenced the findings of the Whitley Commission which has, therefore, made recommendations which even do not satisfy the exigencies of normal development of enlightened capitalism.

In view of these remarks on the report as a whole, it is hardly worth while to examine its details. The report is the most damaging verdict upon imperialism and Indian capitalism subservient to it. It contains a mass of valuable material which reveals the parasitic character of colonial economy, and mercilessly exposes the impotence of Indian capitalism to build a prosperous India out of the present ruins.

SOVIET RUSSIA IN CHARTS

A Book That Thrills The Reader

I have just been looking at the most interesting volume which has come to my atention in a year. Oh, well, let's be careful not to overstate, and make it eleven months. I say "looking at," and not "reading," because it is not a book to be read. It is Mr. Albert A. Johnson's collection of charts dealing with the past, present and future of Soviet Russia, write Bruce Bliven in "New Republic".

Mr. Johnson is an American economist, not, so he says, a Communist (he is a Republican, as a matter of fact), an indefatigable collector of information and an expert in the preparation of charts and graphs (though the actual execution, I believe, was done by Russian artists under his direction). He has made seven trips into Russia since the revolution of 1917, has travelled some 40,000 miles there, and has accumulated stores of facts. Everything depends, of course, upon the accuracy of his information, most of which was furnished by the Russian government, and especially, the Soviet State Economic Planning Commission. I have been assured from independent sources that Mr. Johnson has used his material correctly. As for the reliability of the Soviet's figures, I think there can be no question. The orientalism which is sometimes found in the Russian character does not extend to the point of self-deception about statistics. On the contrary, the very life of the country now depends upon knowing, as exactly as is humanly possible, just where they stand from week to week and month to month in regard to every important element in their national economy.

THE MASS EFFECT.

An economist of my acquaintance (I know all sorts of queer people) who looked over my shoulder at some of the pages of this book warned me against growing too excited over its contents merely because they were in chart form. Americans, he reminded me, have a passion for graphs and diagrams second only to that of the New Russians themselves, and after all most of what Mr. Johnson has to say is already available in textual form, reported by other investigators. Doubtless this is true; I would only comment that after reading a large number of the recent books on Russia I found much that was new and extremely interesting in Mr. Johnson's collection; and that the mass effect of his charts gave a more overpowering picture of Russia's present life, and particularly of her struggle in the Five Year Plan, than I have received from any other book, or from all of them combined.

THE GOVERNMENT.

Almost the first thing in the book is a chart showing the composition of the government, from top to bottom, on a single page. It reveals how the Congress of Soviets expresses its will through the Central Executive Committee, how from this springs the Council of People's Commissars, and all the complicated machinery which hangs therefrom by way of the State Planning Commission, Council for Labour and Defense, and the Fulfilment Commission on another page is the whole geographical, national and ethnographic composition of the union of Soviet Socialist Republics, with its long list of the names of wild Asiatic peoples and its revelation as to the proportionate numbers of each in the U.S.S.R.....One of the most interesting of these charts, to me, is the one showing what proportion of the people is deprived of the right to vote, in cities and villages, and the proportion of the total which is disfranchised for each of several reasons. In the cities, those who are stricken from the list are twice as numerous as in the villages; and even in the cities, they are only one-seventh of those who, in our own United States, are eligible to vote but refrain from doing so. In the villages one-half, in the cities one-third, of those deprived of citizenship are in that category only because they are financially dependent upon someone else who belongs to one of the proscribed classes: those living on unearned income, tradesmen and middlemen, the clergy, former members of the Tsarist police force, employers of labour, the insane, and those deprived of citizenship by court action.

IN THE ELECTION

Another chart shows the participation of the population in elections, 1922-29. The cities began with one-third of eligible voters using their privilege, and have increased steadily to more than two-thirds. The villages began with one-fifth, and have reached three-fifths. But certain occupational groups reach a higher average level: soldiers and trade-union members in cities, for example, both score about 80 per cent, which is 30 per cent better than the normal record in recent national elections in the United States. A striking group of diagrams shows the increasing participation of women in the government, both as voters and as elected officials—a steep stairflight from 1922 up to 1929. Another page shows, in one diagram, the birth and death rates (and, of course, the annual rate of increase) for Russia from 1911 to 1928, inclusive. With a birth rate only 8 per cent smaller than in the Tsar's day, the death rate is now less than two-thirds of what it then was, and the result is the amazing increase of twenty-four per thousand persons per annum.

FIVE YEAR PLAN.

The book's chief interest, however, naturally lies in the charts, making up the bulk of its contents, which deal with the Five Year Plan. I am well aware of the reservations which must be remembered in looking at them. I know that certain figures of accomplishment must be discounted for the inferior quality of the godds produced. I know that in regard to nearly every aspect of industry Russia will still be far behind the United States if the Five Year Plan is successfully completed—that the faces perhaps a quarter of a century of successive plans. I am well aware how little truth there is in the notion that the U. S. S. R. is now preparing vast quantities of goods for export, with which she will flood the world's markets and "destroy capitalist civilisation"—as if that civilization weren't already doing quite enought to destroy itself! Even with all proper cautions and exceptions carefully noted, I still find this graphic picture of Russia's material progress tremendously exciting.

Mr. Johnson has described the various parts of the Five Year Plan separately and in some detail, in charts dealing with agriculture, railway development, oil production, light and heavy industry, capital investment, and so on. Most of these charts are written with the passage of time marked from left to right, and quantities in the vertical distance from the base. They begin with 1913, the last year before the War, and continue through 1933, the final year of the Plan. The quantities for 1931, '32 and '33 are of course the quotas set; for 1929 and '30 quotas and accomplishment are shown.

A TYPICAL CHART.

A typical chart starts at the left, at a point perhaps one-third of the distance from the bottom, and proceeds to swoop downward almost to zero during the war years and the succeeding period of economic prostration while the west European countries and America were trying to starve out the U. S. S. R. and were subsidizing the various invasions by White armies. The curve turns upward again, in most cases, with 1923 or '24. From there until 1928 there is a fairly steep climb, but a Buick could take it in high. Then, in every case, there is a mountainside, rising with dizzy abruptness until it towers, in 1933, far above everything else on the page. This is of course, only a quota a task set. It may never be reached; in some cases the chances are that it will not, though in others it has already been reached and passed, and in still others, the 1933 goal has been pushed ahead one year, to 1932. But surely the most audacious act in human history was that of the men who, on behalf of the Russian government, first sketched out those charts.

IN AN OLD PALACE ROOM

I can see in my mind's eye the operation of making one of them. A big, sparsely furnished room in what was once a palace, in Moscow: a group of tired-faced men seated, late at night, around a long table littered with papers, speckled with empty tea glasses and cigarette stubs. At one end of the table stands a blackboard, marked off in horizontal and vertical scales, with the chart drawn but the last two years. After interminable conversation, ebullient upon it in chalk up through all lient enthusiasm, passionate despair, one man picks up the chalk and advances to the board. On tiptoe, he reaches above his head and finishes the line. Then he turns back to his fellow experts, dusting the chalk from his fingers. He looks silently at them and they at him, knowing full well how much desperately hard labour by millions of people, how much zealous deprivation will be necessary if the nation is at last to stand on tiptoe also and put its chalk mark beside his.

Very likely this is just my romantic bourgeois nonsense, and it was not like that at all. But my other picture I know is true.

MARCHING UP A MOUNTAIN

I see a nation, the most numerous in the world, a nation occupying one-sixth of the earth's land area, whose capital city is nearer to New York than to its own easternmost reaches, marching across a chart from left to right. It has come through the frightful misery of the valley which stretches from the beginning of the War well into the third decade of the century; it has struggled at great cost up the lesser slope of, say, 1923 to 1928; it has scrambled up the heights of 1929 and 1930; and now, breathless but thus far triumphant, it stands looking up at the mountain which lies ahead. It is possibly true that some of the countries which were sorest hurt in the Great War have managed to get up an acclivity as steep as that which Russia has lately surmounted; but certainly no nation since the world began has ever attempted any such feat as that which lies ahead. It is Mr. Johnson's achievement that he shows you this vast army marching, and thrills you with it, in a book which contains only a single page of prose.

STALIN AND COMMUNISM

A Reply To Those Who Cry For His Head.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—A speech by Stalin has aroused new hopes in those who nearly gave up Russia as a lost soul. Once more, the end of Communism is announced; and this time on the strength of no less an authority than Stalin himself. The other day, the "Indian Daily Mail" had an editorial which heaved a sigh of those suffering from the nightmare of Communism. The views expressed in a journal, which does not make any secret of its Capitalist faith, need not be taken seriously, when the views concern the Socialist Republic. They are bound to be prejudiced, and tendencious. But to-day, we read an article in the "Chronicle" on the same topic. For some reason of his own, the writer of the article avails himself of the occasion to throw mud at "all the honest-to-goodness followers of Communism outside Russia." Side by side with that pastime, this scribe with a pseudonym calls for the head of Comrade Stalin for his having "appeared as the symbol of bourgeois betrayal and lowered the flag of revolution." Evidently, he talks in a vein of sarcasm, and looks upon the Russian Revolution and its outcome as a farce, taken seriously only by a pack of demented fools throughout the world. But a few remarks made by one of these "demented fools" might show that much ado is made about nothing.

To the great disappointment of the "Chronicler," with an amazing ignorance or disregard for facts, I shall not do anything of the sort he predicted so confidently. I shall not question the veracity of the Imperialist purveyor of news shocking the good taste of those who choose to believe in "Reuter" messages as gospel truth. Nor am I going to pander to his sense of humour by calling for the head of Comrade Stalin. I shall do something which will stupify him.

The speech of Stalin does not lend itself to any one of the foolish interpretations that gladden the Capitalist heart. He has not said anything new, nor has he thrown the "Soviet ideal" on the scrap-heap. Cheering tidings about the end of Communism in Russia have been supplied to the gloomy bourgeoisie many times since the sceptre became a reality. It was done in 1921 when the so-called War-Communism was replaced by the New Economic Policy. It was done when the Capitalist World admitted defeat in its concerted attack upon the Workers' Republic, and established diplomatic relations with it. It was done when representatives of the working class in power could no longer be treated as outcastes, and had to be allowed in the respectable circles of international gatherings. It was done when upon the victorious conclusion of the civil war, after the crushing defeat of the counter-revolutionary bourgeoisie, the proletariat in power voluntarily slackened its dictatorship, and granted political rights to the upper strata of the peasantry. The "Chronicler" reminds us of another occasion when Communism died a natural death. It was when the Soviet Government recognised "War-Debts and other liabilities." He has only conveniently omitted to note that that "recognition" has had absolutely no practical result excepting the expansion of the foreign trade of the Soviet Republic. This has not led to the rebirth of Capitalism in Russia, so eagerly awaited by the "Chronicler" and his kind. It has had just the contrary effect. It has contributed to the process of Socialist Reconstruction which has struck the Capitalist World with such a deadly terror. On the other hand, not a penny of those "recognised debts and liabilities" has been paid.

Communism must have nine lives like the cat, if it can survive already so many deaths. The latest sign of its demise is the reported declaration of Stalin that the system of the equality of wages will be terminated and that the industrial intelligentsia will be given greater responsibility in the economic life of the country. The bourgeoisie must be altogether desperate to hail this declaration as the death-knell of Communism. It is like the drowning man catching at a straw.

With due deference to "Chronicler's" sublime faith in the statement of a news agency, it must be said that Stalin could not possibly have made such a statement by way of inaugurating a new policy. Simply because there never has been a system of the equality of wages. Any such Utopia does not enter into the scheme of Socialist reconstruction. As a matter of fact, the workers in the Soviet Republic have always been divided into diverse categories receiving remunerations for their labour, according to their productivity. So, when it is reported that Stalin has declared the abolition of a system that does not exist, one need not be a "honest-to-goodness follower of Communism" (he should only have some regard for fact) to call Stalin a fool. Whatever he might be, Stalin is not a fool.

There are fools and Utopias in every country. Russia is no exception. It will be a long time before proletarian revolution can purge humanity of these impediments. Meanwhile, quite possibly there are people in the Soviet Republic who cry for the Moon. Trotsky deviated in that direction. For the education of them, Stalin may have re-enunciated (it cannot be done too often) the elementary principle of Communism regarding the social value of labour. It is so very easy to ridicule all who do not subscribe to your prejudices. However, the people who pretend to build up a new social order must know better than attaching the same value to the labour of the workers producing motors, locomotives, tractors or steel joists as to that of one's sweeping the street or cleaning boots. Abstract conception of equality has no place in the philosophy of Marxism. Bourgeois society confers upon the individual the fiction of "equality before the law." Communists do not count man as an abstract entity. The value of man is determined by the value of the labour he performs as a social being. Communists are not levellers. Communism means common ownership of all the means of production, distribution and exchange by the producers. This revolution in the mode of production does not forthwith eliminate the inequality in the productivity of the individual members of the working class. If each is given the value of his or her labour, the remuneration cannot possibly be uniform. The thing equally enjoyed is the freedom from exploitation and to be the owner of the fruits of one's labour performed in common as a social responsibility. The people, so very anxious to mourn the death of Communism, should

(Continued on page 10-.

Life Of Corporation Extended For A Year

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POPULAR CITY FATHERS' OPPOSITION TO THE MOVE FAILS

CHANDAVARKAR ACCUSES GOVT. OF EXPLOITATION!

Whether the spirit of communalism should be introduced into the affairs of the Municipal Schools Committee or not was decided by the Bombay Municipal Corporation at its meeting held on Monday afternoon. The question arose out of the projected bill to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act which Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole intends to introduce during the present session of the Bombay Legislative Council. The bill purports to reserve seven seats on the Schools Committee for Mohammedan and backward classes, 3 for Mohammedans, 3 for backward classes, and one for depressed classes. Government had approached the Corporation for the expression of their opinion.

I AM AGAINST COMMUNALISM!

Mr. A. R. Dimtikar moved that the matter be referred to the Law Procedure and Elections Committee and their report be awaited. Speaking personally he said he was against the principle of communalism. (Applause). He would like the interests of his community to be guarded by sympathetic Hindus like Prof. Rao and even by a Mahasabhaite like Mr. Talpade.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar moved an amendment "that Government be informed that Corporation is not in favour of Mr. Bole's Bill". It was no use waiting for the Committee's report, he said.

The amendment was carried as a substantive proposition by an overwhelming majority.

MUNICIPAL MAGISTRATE.

The Corporation then discussed the question of the Special Municipal Magistrate. For some time, there has been considerable difference of opinion between the Government and the Municipal executive over the demands which Government have been making from time to time from the Corporation in respect of expenditure over this Special Magistrate.

Mr. Hirjibehedin moved a proposition that the Government be informed that the present arrangement in connection with the appointment of an additional Presidency Magistrate for the trial of Municipal cases should cease after the 31st July 1931, that the Corporation will submit to Government fresh proposals in the matter and that in the meantime the trial of Municipal cases should be conducted as was done before the appointment of the aforesaid additional Presidency Magistrate was made.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar seconded the proposition.

Mr. Govandhanandas Morarji moved an amendment that the present arrangement be continued for one year more and Government be informed accordingly with an intimation that the Corporation are not in a position to pay any amount in excess of Rs. 30,000 towards the expenditure involved on account of the appointment.

CHANDAVARKAR ATTACKS GOVT.

Mr. Chandavarkar opposing the amendment, contended that Government were exploiting the goodness of Corporation. The last straw that broke the camel's back was the Government's impossible demand that the Corporation should bear part of the expenditure on the Public Prosecutor. This was nothing but sheer exploitation.

The Commissioner explaining the position, pointed out that before the special arrangements were made the Municipal cases were tried by Presidency Magistrates and all cost was borne by Government. The special arrangement was a provisional one intended as an experiment for one year only. It was anticipated that there could be enough work for one Magistrate for the whole day. But experience had shown that the work did not amount to full day's work for one man. In fact it was half a day's work for one man. Would they spend Rs. 30,000 or Rs. 35,000 for the work which they could get full in the absence of this special Additional Magistrate?

The amendment was defeated and the original proposition was carried by a large majority.

EXTENDING CORPORATION'S LIFE.

There was then a last debate on the motion to extend the life of the present Corporation for one year more. Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalji moved:

"That in view of the fact that fresh constitution for the country is shortly going to be introduced which is likely also to affect the franchise rights of all the local bodies, the Government be requested to extend the life of this Corporation for a year more, so that the Corporation may not have to spend about Rs. 1,25,000 for a period of a year or so only."

Commending his proposition to the House, Mr. Husseinbhoy Lalji sia it was a well-known fact that the Constitution of the country was undergoing great change at the Round Table Conference. Within the next few months something was going to be decided which was likely to materially affect the franchise rights of the Local Bodies. They could reasonably expect that the new changes would be announced by the end of this year. If they held their elections at the end of the year, in another year they would have to go back to the polls under the new constitution. They ought to seriously consider the question of cost. They were bound to get the new Constitution within 18 months from now.

Mr. Hirji-Bhedin seconded the resolution.

Mr. B.T. Desai opposed the amendment. He had not the least faith, he said, in the R.T.C.

TAIRSEE'S POINT OF ORDER.

Mr. L.R. Tairsee raised a point of order whether the members of the Corporation who were personally interested in the proposition could pass judgment over the question under discussion.

President ruled that the proposition was in order.

Dr. Vora asked where was the guarantee that the franchise was going to be extended.

NARIMAN'S OPPOSITION.

Sjt. K.F. Nariman, vigorously opposing the resolution, contended that the Corporation was not qualified to discuss a proposition of this kind. It was a test proposition for elected members. It would test genuineness or otherwise of the Progressive Party. Everybody with a democratic instinct must feel that the proposition was wrong. They had got to look at it from the larger interests of the City. It was a principle with every democratic institution that at a stipulated period that institution must go to its larger electorate. As elected members they had to submit themselves to the examination of the public every three years. Would Mr. Mody and his Progressive friends pass such a test?

Mr. Mody: We shall pass in first class.

Mr. Nariman: Thank God, if you can pass even in third class in any public examination.

Concluding, Mr. Nariman warned the elected members against the consequences of their action. They must not shirk their responsibility like cowards.

COMMISSIONER HAS HIS SAY.

The Commissioner, helping the discussion, dwelt on the economic side of the question. He showed the House that there was not going to be much saving even if the life of the Corporation was extended. The first electoral roll was to be ready by the 9th September. The final roll would be ready by the 25th December. A mere resoluton of the Corporation was not enough for him to suspend his work. During all that time expenditure would be incurred as usual. A sum of Rs. 59,000 was sanctioned for temporary establishment out of which Rs. 36,000 had already been spent. Another Rs. 36,000 would be spent in printing. The roll was already in print. The Council was not in a position to consider the matter until October session. The only saving, in case elections were postponed, would be Rs. 40,000, which was the expense on the election day. It was a height of optimism, he remarked, to expect that within one year all legislation could be gone through so as to enable them to run the elections under the revised franchise.

MODY UNCONCERNED.

Mr. H.P. Mody explained the attitude of his party. Personally, he said, he did not care a bit whether the life of the present Corporation was extended or not, His party was free to vote on the proposition as members liked. They had not made it a party question at all. The present Corporation was going on very well despite the attempts of the Nationalists to wreck its dignity and solidarity.

Mr. Karanjawalla opposed the proposition.

Sir Vasantrao Dabholker raised a point of order that the proposition asked Government to amend the Act, while the amending authority was the Legislature. Mr Jamnadas supported the point of order. The mover altered the proposition requesting the Government to take necessary steps. The altered proposition was ruled to be in order.

LIVE UP TO TRADITION OF EXTRAVAGANCE.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta pointed out that the premises on which the proposition was built were not correct. The very principle of extension was wrong. It was a violation of the constitutional guarantee of the rights of voters. On the side of practicability, it would take more than two years to go through all the legislation that was necessary for the contemplated change. The principle was mischievous in the extreme. Corporation was notorious for extravagance. An expense of Rs. 40,000 would not make any considerable difference in their financial condition.

At this stage closure was applied to the debate. There was an interesting division on the proposition, which resulted in the proposition being carried by 32 to 24 votes.

Messrs. Chandavarker, Gole, Mody, Meyer Nissim, Neilson and Arbuthnot did not vote, while Messrs. Donde and Govardhandas Morarji voted in favour of the proposition.

"CREATING DISAFFECTION AMONG POLICE".

CHARGE AGAINST MIR SHUKRULLAH.

Jalgaon Muslim Leader On Trial.

JALGAON(By Mail), July 19.

A case has been lodged by the police against Mr. Mir Shukrulla, a prominent Nationalist Muslim leader of Jalgaon and the President of Jalgaon Taluka Congress Committee in the court of Mr. Desai, I.C.S., Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Jalgaon, under Act No. 22 of 1922 (an Act to provide a penalty for spreading disaffection among the police). Mr. Shukrulla, while presiding at a public meeting held at Chopda in this District on June 17 last, is alleged to have made a speech exhorting the police to leave Government service immediately and join the Congress. The speech as reported by the police reporter forms the basis of the present prosecution.

Two witnesses were examined on behalf of the prosecution in the case on July 17 before the Magistrate, who has now adjourned the case for further hearing to July 29. In his statement, Mr. Mir Shukrulla has absolutely denied having made such a speech. Though he never defended himself in two or three prosecutions in the Civil Disobedience Movement, Mr. Shukrulla is defending himself in this case. The sanction of the District Magistrate as required under the Act for the prosecution of the accused has been obtained.—A.P.

VERAVAL SITUATION UNCHANGED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

RANPUR, July 20.

There is no change in the situation in Veraval. To-day there was another outburst of hostile feelings resulting in the death of five Hindus. Several persons have been wounded.

Business is at a standstill. Shops are closed. The police Superintendent is on the scene.

It is a matter of general knowledge that European officers are likely to be associated with Junagadh Administration before long. Mr. Willims' appointment as Assistant Diwan as well as the probable appointment of Mr. Edwards of the Agency police as Special Officer in Junagad State are a forecast of this policy.

VERAVAL MURDERS.

Demand For An Enquiry.

The following telegram has been sent by the General Secretaries of the Shri Jain Swetamber Conference to the Nawab of Junagad, the Dewan Saheb, Agent to the Governor-General, Western Indian States Agency and the Viceroy:—

"Extremely grieved to hear about the Muslims murdering leading Hindus including Seth Govindji Khushal, a leading Jain and Doctor G. Gordhandas at Verawal, Junagadh State. Situation at Verawal reported serious. Independent inquiry necessary. Culprits should be brought to book immediately. Full protection to Hindus at Verawal should be given promptly."

BOMBAY COUNCIL BEGINS AT POONA

Dull Opening Day.

POLICE PATELS AND LOCAL BOARDS.

POONA, July 20.

The second session of the Bombay Legislative Council commenced this afternoon with President Sir Ai Mahmed Khan Dehlavi in the chair. At the outset ten new members were sworn in. The President then announced the panel of four chairmen consisting of Mr. V. N. Jog, Mr. J. R. Abercrombie, Khan Bahadur Muhomed Ayub Shah Khuhro and Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper.

After mentioning the lists of Acts assented to by the Governor-General since the last session the President read a letter from the Viceroy appreciating the greetings sent to him by the Legislative Council on his appointment.

IN DEFERENCE TO NON-OFFICIALS' WISHES.

Sir Gulam Hussain Hidayatullah, the Leader of the House then announced Government's intention to meet the wishes of the non-official members to intersperse the days for non-official business between the days for official business in such a manner that two days of former come after every four days of the latter.

The question time took about half an hour and there was not much of public interest.

BOMBAY IRRIGATION BILL.

The first item of official business taken up was the Bombay Irrigation Bill for second reading which had held forth promise of considerable interest in view of the walk-out of Sind members from the meeting of the Select Committee on that Bill.

The expectation was realized for as soon as Sir G. B. Pradhan, the Finance Member presented the report of the Select Committee, Mr. A. N. Surve, one of the members of the Select Committee rose to a point of order. According to him the Select Committee committed an irregularity in as much as the scope of the Bill had been altered as well as extended by ousting of the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts in respect of all matters relating to the alignment and construction of water courses. The point was debated at some length and after hearing the Finance Member's reply to the effect that there was no alteration but on the other hand the Bill was made more clear by the Select Committee the President upheld that the action of the Select Committee did not in fact alter or extend the scope of the Bill.

After some more discussions on the same other points of orders which also were not upheld it was decided to postpone the further consideration of the Bill till to-morrow when some Sind Members interested in the Bill are expected to arrive.

On postponement of the Irrigation Bill Sir Rustom Vakil, Minister of Local Self-Government introduced a Bill to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923. The main provisions of the Bill related to the Police Patels, who under the present law were disqualified from becoming member of the Local Boards. The Bill proposed to make the Patels eligible to be members of Local Boards

There was some opposition to this. A number of non-official members including Rao Bahadur Chitale and Rao Bahadur Kale did not appreciate the idea of Police Patels, who are paid officials of the Government to be on the Local Boards. Eventually, the Bill passed all the three readings with a slight amendment to Clause 4 of the Bill.

AMENDING DISTT. POLICE ACT.

The Honourable Mr. G. A. Thomas, Home Member, next moved the first reading of the Bill No. 16 of 1930, a Bill to amend the District Police Act, 1890.

The Home Member explained briefly the purpose of the Bill, which mainly affected Section 42 of the Police Act. Section 42 (1) of the Bombay District Police Act 1890 has been interpreted by the High Court of Bombay in Emperor v. Dattatraya Laxman Sarpotdar to mean that it is necessary for a Magistrate of the District or the Magistrate of First Class issuing order under that section to be present in the town or village to which the order applies or in the neighbourhood thereof at the time when he issues the order. Circumstances, however, often arise which make it impracticable for the District Magistrate to be present in person in or near the several towns and villages to which it may be necessary to apply the prohibitory order under Section 42. The amendment is intended to dispense with that condition of being present in case of District Magistrate when he issues the order. The condition will remain in the case of the Magistrate of First Class, Magistrate of the Second Class, specially empowered in this behalf may also issue such prohibitory orders. The Bill with some discussion passed all the three readings. The House adjourned till 2 to-morrow afternoon.

Gandhiji As Guest Of Blackburn Mayor

INVITED TO HOME OF WEAVERS' LEADER.

During his expected visit to Lancashire, Mahatma Gandhi will visit Blackburn, the "storm centre" of the cotton trade, hard hit by the Indian situation, and will be the guest of the Mayor (Mr. Luke Bates).

Mr. Bates, who is secretary of the Blackburn weavers, told the "Daily Herald" that he would be glad to act as host of the Indian leader.

"I AM THE PATIENT"

Mahatmaji's Statement

SIMLA, July 18.

The temperature remains the same unless it goes down or goes up. What can I say?, said Mahatma Gandhi at the gate of the Viceregal Lodge as he emerged after his three hours' interview with the Viceroy. The situation is just as it was before, concluded the Mahatma. He further stated that he was likely to see the Viceroy again since their conversations had not yet concluded Gandhiji said that his stay consequently was likely to be prolonged upto Wednesday. It is possible, Sardar Patel may be called up to Simla for further consultations.

Asked as to what was discussed between him and the Viceroy, Gandhiji said "naturally the pact."

Asked about the next interview the Mahatma said it could not be held before Tuesday since the Viceroy will be out and on Monday Mahatmaji will observe his day of silence.

Mahatmaji was asked who was the patient, he had in mind when he spoke of temperature. He said, "I am the patient."—"Hindustan Times."

MAHATMAJI'S FOOT INJURED.

Accident At "Ava Lodge"

SIMLA, July 17.

Mahatma Gandhi, while getting down the sairs of Sir James Crerar's residence, on his return journey to "Firgrove", met with a slight accident. His foot slipped, and he received minor injuries.

Sir James, who was bidding good-bye to the Mahatma, at once asked him if the injury was serious, so that medical aid might be summoned.

The Mahatma replied that the injury was only slight, and that there was no need to call for medical assistance.

Sir James also offered the use of his rickshaw to Mahatmaji, who, however, smilingly, declined the offer, saying that he was quite fit to walk on foot.

Mahatmaji's shawl, which Sir James had taken over to be dried on the Mahatma's arrival, it having been drenched by rain on the outward walk from "Firgrove" to "Ava Lodge", was now handed over to him and the Mahatma covered the three-and-a-half miles to his temporary residence on foot.—"Hindustan Times."

THE CONGRESS SCHEME

Bengal Hindu Conference's Views.

BURDWAN (Delayed) July 19.

The Bengal Provincial Hindu Conference at its session this afternoon acknowledged that the scheme of communal compromise as proposed by the Congress Working Committee marked an advance towards a settlement on National lines.

The Conference, however, considered that it was unsatisfactory on the grounds, among others that it discriminated between minorities of different Provinces and that it practically treated the essentially constitutional question of residuary powers as a communal question.

The Conference, therefore, was of opinion that it would not be wise to deviate from the principles and methods of minority protection as evolved by the collective wisdom and statesmanship of the world as represented in the League of Nations, which alone provided the key to a satisfactory solution of the communal problem of India.

The Conference drew the attention of the Government to the fact that there was no representation of the Hindu interests of Bengal at the Round Table Conference and urged that the Province should be reconstituted on linguistic basis by incorporating in it such parts of the neighbouring Provinces as were predominently Bengali-speaking and were taken away at the time of the annulment of the Partition.—A.P.

POLICE FIRING IN BANGALORE.

—:o:—

Allegations And Counter Allegations.

ARREST OF LABOUR LEADER ORDERED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, July 18.

Since wiring last regarding Police firing near Binny Mill area resulting in the death of five persons, including two non-workmen, I gather the following details. The mill authorities, it would appear, refused to give half-yearly bonus to their workmen. The workmen resented this policy. Workmen as usual, entered the mills this morning for work and about three in the afternoon, the mill management asked the labourers to clear out. They refused to clear out, unless their bonus was given.

ORIGIN OF THE TROUBLE.

The mill authorities with the Police help tried to drag people outside. A melee ensued, and stone-throwing began. The police is alleged to have used lathis and beaten the people. Women, it is understood, suffered most from this lathi charge. Labourers who worked in the mill, and some of whom I interviewed, told me that the police got into departments and made lathi charge. Some workmen who were outside were chased and fire was opened. Mr. Krishnarao Naidu aged about 32 employed in the tile factory opposite to the Mills, while he was engaged in writing, received a gunshot and succumbed immediately. A sweetmeat vendor got also a bullet shot and expired on the way to hospital.

POLICE VERSION.

The District Superintendent of Police interviewed in the evening informed me that labourers refused to come out of the mills and indulged in stone throwing. He also said that workmen tried to overpower the police and got into mills and injured the policemen.

Cotton bales in the weaving department caught fire. The police chased them into the weaving department and fired at them, as a result of which cotton bales caught fire.

ARREST OF LABOUR LEADER.

It is understood that orders have been issued for the arrest of Mr. Rama Sarma Labour Leader. So far about hundred people have been attended to in Victoria Hospital and some other private hospitals. Harrowing tales about the police lathi charge and their chase on workmen are narrated by labourers.

BANGALORE SHOOTING AND AFTER.

BANGALORE, July 20.

A verdict of death due to gun shot wound was returned in the case of one of the three persons who died as a result of Saturday's shooting in the city mill area, the victim being a millhand. Another person who died due to injury by stones was regarded as a victim of mob violence, while the third Krishnarao Naidu, a tile contractor, died hit by a buckshot.

The authorities appreciate the conduct, patience and forbearance of the police in handling what is believed to have been a very grave situation caused by unexpected developments and observe: "Throughout the eventful afternoon the police had the active and able cooperation of the City Magistrate who has himself received slight injury." The authorities have the situation well in hand.—A.P.

POONA DAY BY DAY

Successful Picketing Of Foreign Cloth Shop.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 19.

A Society under the name "Rashtra Prem Wardhak Mandal" (a Society to increase National workers) was formed on Thursday, the 16th instant. A meeting was held on Thursday which was attended by Senapati Bapat, Sjt. N. V. Gadgil, Sjt. D. V. Gokhale and others. The following were elected office-bearers: (1) Senapati Bapat, President. (2) Sjt. V. M. Bhuskute, Vice-President. (3) Sjt. Premraj Varma, Secretary and Messrs. N. V. Gadgil, D. V. Gokhale, G. V. Ketkar, V. M. Deshmukh and R. P. Kanitker were elected as Working Committee members.

The object of the Mandal is to (1) propagate the Congress programme, (2) increase the use of Charkha, takli and Khadi, (3) preach communal unity, (4) enrol Congress members, (5) start Seva Dals, (6) work for the progress of untouchables, (7) induce people to learn Hindi, etc.

PICKETING IN BUDHWAR PETH.

The foreign cloth stock in the shop of Mr. Kalyanji Dayabhai was sealed by the Congress authorities. The shop of Mr. Vinze was picketed yesterday. Prominent ladies like Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Mrs. Yasodabai Bhat, Mrs. Laxmibhai Thuse and Mrs. Anandabai Joglekar picketed the shop.

LOCAL BODIES CONFERENCE.

The Bombay Provincial Local Bodies' Conference was held yesterday at 3 p.m. in the Amphitheatre of the Fergusson College under the presidentship of the Honble Sardar Sir Rustom Vakeel, Minister of Local Self-Government About 350 delegates were present. Many M.L.C.'s were also present.

The proceedings of the Conference began with the welcome address of Mr. N. V. Mehta.

The Sardar Saheb after his presidential address which lasted for about ten minutes went away and Dr. Mule was put in the chair. The Conference finished the day's business after electing few committees.

PRISONERS' BID FOR LIBERTY.

Seven Persons Escape From Burma Jail.

RANGOON, July 20.

On an application on behalf of the Crown to the High Court of Mandalay Mr. Justice Mosley enhanced the sentence passed on Ali Ahmed who was employed in the Survey of India, to seven years' rigorous imprisonment, for making an attempt to take the life of his officer Captain Heaney. The accused was sentenced previously to three years' by the District Magistrate, Upper Chindwin.

PRISONERS' BID FOR LIBERTY.

During the early hours of yesterday morning nine long term convicts escaped from Insein Jail, but four were found in a jungle last evening near Mingaladon and re-arrested, while the others are still at large.

BURMESE SITUATION.

Daily reports from disturbed areas show a decrease in rebel activities but armed criminals are still committing dacoities, though they are smaller in number than before. This is mainly due to the creation of new outposts in the disaffected areas and also prompt action and careful watch by the police and troops. Rebels have started surrendering in Tharrawady. Eleven have surrendered till to-day, while in Prome eighty-three have surrendered during the last two days. Several cases of dacoity have been reported since Saturday, five in Henzada, six in Prome, two in Tharrawady and one in Bassein. In one case Tharrawady villagers offered resistance to dacoits. A well-known criminal with an arrow wound was arrested in Tharrawaddy.—A.P.

Dibrugarh.—The local carters strike has ended. The Deputy Commissioner having assured leaders that he was mindful of grievances of the men and that he had decided to give them two months time during which they would not be proceeded against under the penal sections of the Assam Highways Act.—A.P.

"ZENITH" DRAKSHASAV.

Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

SHIPPING NEWS

—:o:—

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

July 20.

S.S. Chinkoa, Mann, Calcutta.
S.S. Orna, William, Rangoon.
S.S. Walton Hall, Walsby, Hull.
S.S. Goldenfels, Focke, Hamburg.

DEPARTURES.

July 21.

S.S. Fusijama, Sincovich, Trieste.
S.S. Kasama, Rawcliffe, Dunkirk.
S.S. Argun Maru, Kawaschie, Kobe.

LOADING.

July 20.

Steamer Cariguano for Trieste.
Steamer City of Bristol for New York.
Steamer Goldenfels for Hamburg.

S.S. Chinkoa:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Chinkoa arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

S.S. Orna—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Orna arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a general cargo.

S.S. Goldenfels: The L Edwards Ltd. steamer Goldenfels arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S.S. Walton Hall: The K N Co.'s steamer Walton Hall arrived harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

S.S. Fusijama:—The Lloyd T. Co.'s steamer Fusijama will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Trieste with a general cargo.

S.S. Kasama: The K N Co.'s steamer Kasama will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

S.S. Argun Maru:—The O S K steamer Argun Maru will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, July 20.

1 Hakodate Maru, Kobe, 30-7 N Y Kaisha.
2 Macedonia, London 25-7 M M and Co.
4 Goldenfels, Karachi, N F L Edwards.
5 Gogra, Rangoon, 21-7, M M & Co.
7 Kasama, Hull, 21-7, K Nixon & Co.
8 Treuenfels, Hamburg, 25-7, L Edwards, Ltd.
9 Elysia, Jamnagar, 22-7, Grahams Tdg. & Co.
10 Karagola, Durban, 29-7, M M & Co.
11 Fusijama, Karachi, 20-7, L T & M & Co.
12 Walton Hall, Karachi, 24-7, K Nixon and Co.
13 Dalgoma, U. K. NF, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Garbeta, Japan, NF, M M and Co.
4 Vita, Busrah, 24-7, M M & Co.
10/11 Argun Maru, Kobe, 21-7, O S Kaisha.
12/13 Chinkoa, Karachi 24-7 M M and Co.
15 Pundit, Calcutta, 27-7, T Morrison & Co.
16 Laxmi N F N F R Assaria & Co.

PRINCESS DOCK

A Landra, NF, NF, M M & Co.
D/E Jalaveera, Tuticorin, 26/7, Scindia S N Co.
F Dara, Aden, 21-7, T Morrison and Co.
H Indira, M'Coast, 19-7 Malabar Steamship Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Ranchi 24-7-31 P & O S N Co.
Cathay, 31-7-31, P & O S N Co.
Malwa, 7-8-31, P & O S N Co.
Comcrin, 14-8-31, P & O S N Co.
Ranpura, 21-8-31, P & O S N Co.
Mantua, 28-8-31, P & O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Nurbadda, 18-7-31, M M & Co.
Masula, 10-8-31, M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Circassia, 5-8-31, Graham T Co.
Clan Macvier, 5-8-31, J F Co.
Clan Ranolds, 21-8-31, J F Co.

FROM OSLO.

Agra 3-8-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Japan 24-7-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Tugela, 15-8-31, L Edwards Ltd.

FROM HAMBURG

Tawali, 27-7-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Brownfels 5-8-23, L Edward Ltd.

FROM TRIESTE

Cracovia, 1-8-31, L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

C/o Canton, 18-7-31, F F Campbell Co.
C/Bristol 29-7-31, F F Campbell & Co.
Silverpine, 23-7-31, Volkart Bros.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS

Havre Maru 29-7-31 O S Kaisha.
Mirzapore 30-7-31 P & O S N Co.
Rawalpindi 31-7-31 P & O S N Co.
Tango Maru 29-7-31 NF, Kaisha.
Kidderpore, 27-8-31, P & O S N Co.
Rajputana, 28-8-31, P & O S N Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Moultan, 14-8-31, P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karanja, 1-8-31, M M & Co.
Khandalla, 15-8-31, M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Macedonia 26-7-31 P and O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Dalgoma, NF, M M & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Walton Hall, 24-7, Y K N Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

City of Bristol, N F N F Campbell and Co.

FOR TREISTE.

Cariguino, N F L T Co.

FOR JAMNAGER.

Elysia 22-7-31. G T Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Treuenfels, 25-7-31, L Edward Ltd.
Goldenfels, N F L Edwards Ltd.

FOR KOBE.

Garbeta N.F., M M and Co.

FOR BUSRAH.

Bamora, NF, M M & Co.
Vita NF., M M and Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Karagola, 29-7-31, M M & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Pundit 19-7-31, T M and Co.

FOR ADEN.

Dara, 21-7, T M and Co.

STEAMERS FIXED

FOR LONDON

Macedonia P and O S N Co.
N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Dalgoma, M M & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Bristol, N F Campbell and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Walton Hall, K N Co.
Elysia G T Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Trevenfels, L Edward Ltd.
Goldenfels, L Ewards Ltd.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cariguino, L T Co.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS

Garbeta; M M and Co.

FOR BUSREE.

Bamora, M M & Co.
Vita, M M and Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Karagola, M M & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Pundit; T. M. and Co.
Nawab, T M and Co.

FOR ADEN.

Dara, T M Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Pandit 18-7-31.
Maloja (Boats) 18-7-31.
Bandra 20-7-31.
Netravati 18-7-31.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, July 20.

S.S. Macedonia for London:—7 bales woollen carpets Amin Azizullaoff; 4 bales animal skins Cox and Kings Ltd.; 8 bales animal skins U Ebrahim and Co.; 11 bales animal skins and 11 bales woollen carpets H A Aminoff; 104 cwts mustard seed J Dayal; 9 cwts sandal wood S Nowroji and Co.; 16 cwts condiments M Poonjiaji and Sons; 1000 cwts joowari T S Thadani and Sons; 15 cases bristles B P and Hayby Ltd.

For Jaffa:—37 bales cotton yarn A El Export.

For Port Said:—23 bales cotton yarn A El Exports.

For Marseilles:—2002 cwts myrabollams P Mathradas and Co.

S.S. Dalgoma for Leith:—500 cwts linseed oil cakes and 5000 cwts groundnut cakes J Travers and Sons; 2000 cwts groundnut oil cakes and 2000 cwts linseed oil cakes H V Domerbhoy.

S.S. Goldenfels for Ghent:—470 bales cotton raw, K Devchand and Co.

S.S. Elysia for Liverpool:—11 bales wool raw E Virchand and Co.

S.S. Walton Hall for Liverpool: 300 bales wool raw W T Suren; 50 bales wool raw A J Calcuttawala. 25 bales cotton yarn waste Chimanlal and Sons; 125 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.; 200 bales cotton raw B Mavji and Co.; 100 bales cotton uy L O Vora; 4700 cwts groundnuts Ralli Bros.; 400 cwts myrabollams N Khimji and Co.; 1100 cwts myrabollams J Moolchand and Co.; 300 cwts seed and 100 cwts niger seed M Bhuta and Co.

For Glasgow: 200 cwts castor oil A Hargovandas and Co.: 200 cwts castor oil Swastika Oil Mills Ltd.; 1000 cwts myrabollams J Moolhand and Co.; 500 cfts linseed oil cakes, 3000 cwts groundnut oil cakes and 228 cwts ground nut oil H V Oomerbhoy.

For Manchester:—100 cwts castor oil Gujarat Oil Mill Mfg. Co.: 100 cwts castor oil Swastika Oil Mill Ltd; 540 cwts eastor oil A Hargovandas and Co.; 25 bales cotton thread waste V P Maskati; 50 bales cotton thread waste B Mahasukhlal and Co.; 250 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.; 300 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd.; 30 bales cotton raw Fulshan and Co.; 100 bales cotton thread waste L O Vora; 125 bales cotton raw C and Thackersey Ltd.

S.S. Trecunfels for Hamburg: 1000 cwts copra oil cakes, 2000 cwts groundnut seeds, and 4000 cwts groundnut oil cakes H V Omerbhoy; 55 bales coton by L O Vora; 56 bales cotton raw Ralli Bro.; 225 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton Co.; 56 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Antwerp:—3000 cwts groundnut oil cakes K M Nathoo; 4009 cwts groundnut oil cakes H V Oomerbhoy; 494 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.; 165 bales cotton raw V Ladha and Co.

For Rotterdam:—55 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.; 53 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd.; 4000 cwts groundnut seed Birla Bros.; 1000 cwts groundnut seeds K M Nathoo; 2000 cwts groundnut seed and 2000 cwts linseed H V Comerbhoy; 100 cwts mustard seed Volkart Bros.; 2000 cwts groundnut seed H V Comerbhoy; 4000 cwts joowari M Bhuta and Co.

S. S. City of Bristol for New York: 390 cwts plantago seed F F Campbell and Co.

S.S. Garbeta for Kobe:—200 bales cototn raw Vokharia and Co.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S.S. Hakodate Maru for Kobe:—400 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.; 1000 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha; 400 bales cotton raw H Nensey and Co.; 200 bales cotton raw A Khimji and Co.; 200 bales cotton raw M Amersey and Co.; 100 bales cotton raw V Ladha and Co.; 1000 baies cotton raw Nissho and Co. Ltd.

For Osaka:—1000 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghao:—300 bales cotton raw V Morarji; 500 bales cotton G Mcosa and Co.

—MAHALANOBIS July 20.—For Nagasaki: 100 bales cotton raw M. Amersey and Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, July 20.

S.S. Nippon, Agents L Edwards Ltd. for Hamburg:—319 cases glass ware, 37 cases lamps, 300 cases wire netting, 23 cases paper, 100 bundles copper sheets, 200 bundles Y. M. circles, 150 bundles Y.M. spears 25 cases sardines, 25 cases cud goods, 248 bundles tubes, 1120 casks chemicals.

For Gottenburg: 52 cases wood pulp, 1244 cases ceilings, 120 stoves, 194 cases plain boards, 3875 cases box boards, 2575 cases paper, 250 ases glass powder, 328 cases nails, 189 cases steel hinges.

For Antwerp:—483 bundles steel hooks, 65 bundles steel rivets, 21 bundles steel bars, 1400 bundles cements, 1802 bundles tubes, 100 cases chalk, 300 cases tyres, 77 cases woollen yarn, 300 case glassware, 1140 rolls wire, 110 cases balls 110 cases bolts and nuts, 40 cases vegetable preserve, 82 cases nails, 130 casks lead, 100 casks chemicals.

For Rotterdam:—30 drums whale oil, 50 drums cocoanut oil, 1500 drums asphalt, 910 drums chemicals, 2160 drums dyes dry. 691 drums dyes paste, 330 cases soap, 30 cases emery powder, 197 cases paper, 525 cases farina, 204 cases straw boards, 60 cases cheese, 1115 cases beer, 400 cases vegetable products, 225 cases dextrine, 50 cases E'ware, 46 cases artificial silk yarn, 445 bundles steel rivets, 325 bundles steel poles.

For Suez:—1592 plates asphalt.

For Port Said:—90 bales cotton.

S.S. Nawab, Agents T M and Co. from Rangoon::—16770 bags rice.

For Tuticorin:—400 bales cotton.

For Cochin: 56 cases tea, 25 cases coffee.

S.S. Bahadur, Agents T M and Co. From Calcutta: 23 casks chemicals, 100 bags salt, 365 kegs paint, 28 drums turpentine.

From Madras:—64 bundles cotton waste, 20 cases beer, 24 cases remnants, 15 cases dyes.

For Tuticorin: 100 bales cotton.

From Calicut:—64 jottas coir yarn, 9 P/chests tea.

S.S. Pundit, Agents T M and Co., from Sourboya:—355 drums arrock, 50 cases wax, v50 bags tepioca flour, 1457 bags sugar.

From Botaima:—138 bags tea.

From Calicut:—100 bales cotton, 77 bags tea, 250 jottas coid yarn, 27 jottas coir rope.

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, July 20.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

July s 3/10 7/8d. Down 1/8d.
Oct. s 4/2 1/8d. Down 1/8d.
Dec. s 4/4 3/8d. Down 1/8d.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

July dol. 52-1/2 Down 5/8.
Septr. dol. 53-1/2 Down 1/2.
Decr. dol. 57-7/8 Down 5/8.

LONDON LINSEED.

July £8.17-6 —0.
Market quiet.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Sept. 12.00 Up 1.
Oct. 12.15 —3
Market quiet.

LONDON LINSEED OIL.

July/Aug. sh. 16/10 1/2—0.
Sept/Dec. 17/ —0.
Market dull.

Wheat afloat to the United Kingdom, 2,785,000 quarters.

WHEAT CABLE (CHICAGO).

"Prices declined on selling by cash House, favourable weather and lower outside markets. Closed barely steady.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

SHARP DECLINE IN IMPERIAL BANK SHARES

Burmas And Fazals Active

Bombay, July 20.

The share market ruled quiet but steady to-day and most of the mill shares fluctuated within a narrow range. There was increased business in Fazal shares but price fluctuation was narrow within Rs. 3/. There was more turnover in Bombay Burma shares which closed Ex-dividend at Rs. 372/8. Central shares were somewhat better with improved demand. There was heavy liquidation of Imperial Bank shares which closed X.D. Rs. 935/ and Partly paid at Rs. 235/.

Government Securities ruled quiet but steady 3 1/2 p.c. paper opened at Rs. 60/6 and declined to Rs. 60/3/6 on scattered selling. At the decline there was short covering which rallied prices to Rs. 60/9.

The general feeling shows some improvement and it appears as if the market will work upward for some time to come.

—:o:—

Bombay, July 20.	
100 Ahm. Advance	275
50 Apollo	1-8
10 Bom. Cotton P.	3-8
500 Bom. Cotton	95
250 Bombay Deying	682-8
250 Bradbury P.	127-8
250 Bradbury	135
100 Century	236-4
500 Central India P.	430
100 Central India	350-10
100 Colaba	95-10
100 Coorla	137-8
100 Crescent	61-4
250 Currim.	50
250 David	80
250 Dawn	480
200 Ed. Sassoon	35
10 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-4-6
100 Elphinstone P.	20
100 Elphinstone	2-4
250 Fazulbhoy	350-10
100 Finlay	72-8
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	103-2
1000 Hindustan	1305
100 Indore Malwa	353-12
250 Jamshed	3-0
50 Kasturchand	9
100 Khatau	86-14
100 Kohinoor	130
250 Laxi	820
100 Madhowji	15
250 Madras United	260
1000 Maneckji Petit	750
100 Meyer Sassoon	25
1000 Morarji	480
50 Mysore	105
200 New Great P.	130
200 New Great	133-2
100 New City	43-12
250 Pabani	121-4
250 Pearl	216-4
100 Phoenix	270
10 Premier	1-10
100 Shapurji	6-0
1000 Sholapur	1710-0
250 Simplex	63-12
100 Swan	75
100 Swadeshi	276-14
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	24-8
500 Vishnu P.	577-8
500 Vishnu	1312-8
1000 Western	700
BANKS.	
100-50 Baroda	68-4
50-25 Central	15
£10—5 Eastern	66

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, July 20.

Bombay Dyeing 682; 50; 82
Century 236; 37; 35; 30
Colaba 95; 95-10
Crescent N. 61
Fazul 348; 51; 50; 51; 50
Indore 353
Madhowji 15
Nagpur 350; 51; 50
New Great 133; 33-2
Pearl 216; 15; 16
Simplex 63
Swadeshi 277; 76
Burma xd. 370; 69; 72
Hydro 110; 9-11
Tram 104-11; 4-6
Deff. 282
Ord. 22-2; 21-14; 22
Bundi 13-4
Indiana 153; 52
Katni Ord. 160
Alcock 212; 13-2

—:o:—

500 Imperial	935 xd.
500-125 Imperial Contr.	235 xd.
100-50 India	82
5 Union	3-2-0
CEMENT.	
10 Bundi	13-4
70 Gwalior	67-8
260 Indian	152-8
100 Katni 1st P.	101-4
100 Katni 2nd P.	100-4
40 Katni Df.	630
100 Katni	160
10 Punjab	7-4
10 Punjab P.	6-8
100 Shahabad	150
INSURANCE.	
10 Jupiter P.	7-8
15 Jupiter	6-8
15 New India	16
200-100 Oriental	1695
10 Vulcan	5-15
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad	105-15
1000 Andhra Val. P.	970
1000 Andhra Valley	542-8
50 Bombay Tram P.	66
50 Bom. Tram.	104-6
100 Tata Hydro P.	102-3
100 Tata Hydro	109-11
1000 Tata Power P.	1095
060 Tata Power	400
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	802-8
100 Amritsar Patti	102-8
100 Central Province	70-12
100 Dho: Barramati	89
100 Guzarat	44-0
90 Mandra Bhon	80-0
500 Tapti Valley	555
MINING.	
10 Central India	6-8
10 Shivrajpur	12-2
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	117-0
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	44-8
30 Tata Steel D.	282-8
75 Tata Steel	22
MISCELLANEOUS.	
100 Alcock	213-2
250 Bom. Steam P.	200-0
250 Bom. Steam	185
50 Bom. Telephone	41
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2-8-6
125 Bom. Burma Old	372-8
50 Bom Burma New	134-6
100 In. Bleaching	134-6
15 Scindia	5-12-0
3-1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper	60-5-0
5 p.c. 1945/55 Tax Free	100-1-0

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE REVIEW

Sharp Rise In Jute Shares

Bombay, July 20.

Messrs. Moosa and Co. have issued the following weekly report dated Calcutta July 18:—

JUTE SHARES.

A sharp rise in the price of Howrahs and Kamarhattys has been the feature of the week. This has been due to scarcity of scrips and covering by "Bears". Gunny market has remained practically unchanged. Other shares besides Kamarhattys and Howrahs have remained unchanged without much business. Champdany recorded a sharp drop to Rs. 86 on account of selling my weak holders, but at the close recovered slightly. Kamarhattys touched highest Rs. 370 and Howrahs Rs. 31/10 on Friday for immediate delivery. The outstanding transactions in these speculative counters are being rapidly adjusted, on account of pressure by bulls for delivery. It is reported that a general meeting of the Indian Jute Mills Association will be held on Friday the 24th instant to decide about extending the present working arrangements beyond December. Some mills are not likely to agree to this.

At the close speculative shares are stanhding at the levels slightly below the highest touched during the day while other jute shares remained unchanged.

DIVIDENDS.

The dividends of the following mills were made known during the week for their half-year ending 30th June 1931:—Belvelere Rs. 12-8 and New Central at Rs. 12-8, both per share.

JUTE FABRICS.

In the beginning of the session hessians ruled steadier but as the session progressed sellers appeared who were keen to sell which caused a dehcline in the rates. Heavy goods also ruled easier with mills being keen sellers. Towards the close sellers withdrawn and the mills being reserved market took a better turn with a steady undertone. Overseas markets are still not taking interest. Futuka hessians (august dely) during the week touched Rs. 7-6, lowest Rs. 7-1 and closed Rs. 7-6.

The prices for P/D. Orders during the week were as under:—

	9 Porters	11 Porters
Opened at Rs.	7-4	9.7
Lowest at Rs.	7-3	9-6
Highest at Rs.	7-6	9.10
Closd at Rs.	7-6	9-10

RAW JUTE.

Ruled dull and easier during the week owing to lack of demand from the consumers and the prices have slumped. Towards the close a shade steadier tendency was in evidence in symoathy with a slight improvement in hessians. The under one of the market remains quiet. The fluctuation in prices during the week was as follows:—Opened at Rs. 29-9, lowest touched Rs. 27-8, and closed at Rs. 28-8.

COALS.

Very few transactions were recorded in this section and the rates on the whole were rather easier. Burrakur have kept steady at Rs. 10-12, Bengal are quoted a Rs. 275. Burradhemo werh marked down to Rs. 4-12. Kalapahari were marked at Rs. 8-8. Bengal Bhatdee were dealt in at Rs. 1-6. Kattas Jherriah were dealt in at Rs. 29-8. Ranegunge were again easier to Rs. 31-4. Bhalgora were reported at Rs. 2-2 and Talcher at Rs. 1. New Beerbhoom were marked at Rs. 8-12 ex-dividend. A deal was reported in Minto at Rs. 2-14.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The chief feature in this section was Indian Iron and Steel which recorded a sharp rise on rumours that the company has obtained some contracts. The price advanced to Rs. 4-2 but there were sellers at these rates thereby closed a shade easier at Rs. 3-15. B engal Iron also firmed up to Rs. 2-10 on higher London advices but at the close they are quoted at Rs.. 2-2. In the Engineering group Marshall changed hands at Rs. 1-5. A few small lots of Tata Iron and Steel (Ord.) changed hands at Rs. 22-8. In the Electrical Issues, small lots of U. P. Electrics changed hands at Rs. 115-8, Mirzapore Electrics at Rs. 6-4. Bengal Telephone (Ord.) were dealt in at Rs. 8-12. In the Sugar group Cawnpore Sugar (Ord.) were dealt in at Rs. 12-8, Samastipore Sugar at Rs. 9-4 and New Savan at Rs. 5-10.

Among other sections, Midnapore Zemindary (Ord.) advanced to Rs. 67, Madan Theatres were reported at Rs. 2. Tiaghur Paper (Defd.) were dealt in at Rs. 2-5. A small lot of Bengal Flour changed hands at Rs. 109. A small lot of Ganges Rope changed hands at Rs. 275. Bengal Chemical (Ord.) were dealt in at Rs. 197. Burma Corporation are again easier at Rs. 5 on lower London advices. B. I. Corporation (Ord.) were marked down to Ans. 10 and Deferred shares to Ans. 8.

COTTONS.

A small business was put through in this section. Bengal-Nagpore (Ord.) were dealt in at Rs. 15-4. New Victoria (Ord.) have changed hands down to Rs. 1/4 and Preferences at Rs. 2-2. Kesoram (Ord.) were marked down to Rs. 2-6, but again recovered to Rs. 2-9.

TEAS.

A moderate turnover resulted. Dhunseri were dealt in at Ans. 10. Eastern Cachar at Rs. 1-10. Kaliti at Rs. 2-6. Orang at Ans. 9. Ragnagar at Rs. 1-8. Small lot of Singell have changed hands at Rs. 105.

BANKS.

There has been a further fall in Imperial Bank's shares on the issue of the report declaring a dividend of 12 per cent as against 16 per cent which has been paid so many years. The fully paids are now quoted at 1012 cum dividend and the contributories are reported at Rs. 250. Allahabad Bank's Preferences have changed hands at Rs. 97 and small lot of Central Bank shares were dealt in at Rs. 14-8.

RETROGRADE NATURE OF CHETWODE PROPOSALS

(Continued from page 6).

as in the existing 'heterogenous' or double type of officering of Indian Units!

It appears these experts must not have understood the written evidence of witnesses before the first Sandhurst Committee, like myself, who put down the total to more than at 6,181 King's Commissions, in my evidence. These pseudo-experts took great credit for recommending in their washed out Report, the grant of only 1,669 Commissions, i.e., less than one quarter of 6,864, by the year 1952!

EXPERTS DIFFER.

From the published Press reports of the Chetwode Committee, it appears some members are haggling only over the number of cadets, pre-fixed at per year by the War Office and Chetwode for Racial Segregation of 1 Division. Well, contrast this figure of 60 'admissions' as cadets to Indian Sandhurst with those of the 1922 Committee given in the foregoing Table, viz: 81, 132 and 227 Commissions as officers for the three periods for genuine Indianisation. Of course, every cadet does not get a Commission, and wastage must be allowed for. Intelligent readers will draw their own inference from the polar differences in expert military knowledge of the "Government of India, 1922 Committee," and the "Government of India 1931 Committee" i. e., Chetwode Committee. There must be some thing wrong with these military experts of 1931.

The 1922 Committee talked no nonsense about the fitness or alleged unfitness of Indians, or of martial and non-martial races. The 1922 Committee took it for granted that Indians were fit, and that 6,864 King's Commissions must be reserved to them without any further ado, beginning with the year 1925.

COMPLETE INDIANISATION IN 24 YEARS FROM 1931.

As the diplomatic military authorities have already wasted 6 years from 1925 without implementing the 1922 Scheme of complete Indianisation, let us make up for lost time and lop off six years from their proposed 1st period of 14 years, and make it of 8 years, instead, from 1931-39.

Will the R. T. C. Delegates have the grit and the national self-respect to insist on consigning to the waste-paper basket the Chetwode Report of racial segreration of 1 Division and to demand that action should be taken in the 1922 Report of complete Indianisation in 24 years, calculated by deducting 6 years for the unnecessary wastage as explained above?

(To Be Continued).

All-India Daily Weather Report

POONA, July 20.

The monsoon has been active in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, West United Provinces, Gujarat and Konkan.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Gujarat and Konkan and local in Lower Burma, Bihar, United Provinces, Central Provinces, East and North Punjab, Rajputana, North Hyderabad and Malabar. A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, West Central India, South Hyderabad, Southeast Madras and North Madras Coast.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Victoria Point, and Akyab one and a half inches each; Amherst one; Toungoo three-quarters; Cherrapunji six; Darbhanga and Darjeeling three; Mymensingh, Bogra and Jaipalguri two; Chittagong one and a half; Dibrugarh one; Tezpur, Coxs Bazar and Purnea three quarters; Dehra Dun two; Mussorie one and a half; Gorakhpur one; Bahriach and Bhopal three quarters; Roorkee, Kanker and Jagdalpur a half; Dwarka six; Murree and Bikaner two; Veraval one and a half; Dharampur and Mount Abu three quarters; Ambala, Jaipur, and Bhuj a half; Marmagao; Karwar, Mahableshwar and Khandala two; Mangalore one and a half; Bombay and Ratnagiri one; and Cocanada a half.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in United Provinces and general rain will continue in Burma coast, Northeast India, central parts of the country, Gujarat and west coast of the Peninsula.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of meteorological observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 20-7-1931.

Barometer (corrected to 32 degree F.) at 8 a.m. 29.685 inches (.003 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours .072 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.1 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.3 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.6 degrees (0.5 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.0 degrees (0.7 above normal).

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

Dated 20-7-31.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 80.8 degrees F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.87 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.67 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please substract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the strument above mean see level.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

Bombay July 20.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 20-7-31, Colaba Point 1.01"; Fort 4.50"; J. J. Hospital 1.82".

Total since 1st June to date, Colaba Point 38.96; Fort 45.90; J. J. Hospital 42.67.

Total for the corresponding period of 1930, Colaba Point 34.26; Fort 37.35; J. J. Hospital 33.37.

Total for the corresponding period of 1929, Colaba Point, 40.37; Fort 53.72; J. J. Hospital 42.80.

CURRENCY ABSTRACT.

The following is the abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on the 15th July 1931:

(In thousands of rupees).

Notes in circulation		1,52,23,54
Coin and bullion:		
Reserve:		
In India:—		
Silver coin	1,23,82,03	
Gold bullion	14,90,96	
Silver bullion	7,26,14	
In England:—		
Gold bullion	nil	
Silver bullion	nil	
In H. M.'s Dominions:		
Gold bullion	nil	
In transit between India, England and H.M.'s Dominions:—		
Gold bullion	nil	
Silver bullion	nil	
Securities (purchase price):		
In India	6,24,47	
In England	nil	
Internal Bills of Exchange	nil	

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME:—1 p.m.:—Sponsored programme by Hanseatic Trading Co.

9-20 p.m.:—Pai Sunderabai's popular songs (with D. Parwatker).

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

DESH SEVIKA SANGH:—All the picketing Desh Sevikas are asked to be present at Madhav Baug, C.P. Tank, to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) without fail.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS:—The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Ranchi" with the mails from London of 9th inst. arrived at Aden at 11 a.m. on the 19th idem and left there at 3 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday, the 24th inst.

HINDU MAHA SABHA:—The 13th Annual session of the All-India Hindu Maha Sabha is to be held at Akola (Berar), on the 8th and 9th of August, under the presidentship of Sjt. Vijayaraghavachariar. Those who wish to go as delegates to the session on behalf of Bombay and its suburbs should apply to that effect before the 27th inst. to the Secretary, Bombay Presidency Hindu Sabha, Hari Building, Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

LECTURE ON GUJARATI LITERATURE:—Dewan Bahadur K. H. Dhruva, B.A., Lecturer in Gujarati, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, will deliver lecture II of his course of Thakkar Vassonji Madhavji Lectures on Gujarati Literature in the South Wing, University Buildings, Fuller Road, today (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m. The subject of the lecture is the "Verse in the Vedic Age." The lecture is open to the public.

POONA CONTRACTOR'S DEATH.

A correspondent writes:—

Mr. Pandharinath Gajanan Naik, a well-known building contractor of Poona died at his residence in Shukrawar Peth on the 15th instant at the age of 60. He was a great social worker. In him his Shri Rajkumar Kumawat Kshatriya Community has lost a great leader and benefactor. Mr. Naik leaves behind him a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn his loss.

MANDVI CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The postponed annual general meeting of the Mandvi District Congress Committee will be held on Sunday, the 9th August at 8 a.m., when report of the last year will be read and adopted and the new office-bearers will be elected. The place will be announced shortly.

INDIAN WOMEN'S UNITY CLUB.

Physical Culture and Recreational classes will be held for the members as well as non-members at the Club to-day (Tuesday), from 4 to 5 p.m.

A special arrangement has been made with Miss Banu Motiwalla, the Physical Directress from Europe.

For particulars see the Secretary on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays at 6 p.m. at the Club premises, Hughes Road above Pratt's.

CASH BALANCE OF GOVT. OF INDIA.

The followng has been issued from the Office of the Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay:—

(In thousands of rupees).

Balance in District Treasuries on 31st March 1931: 3,79,30; 30th April 1931: 2,64,48; 31st May 1931: 2,22,51 and on 30th June 1931: 2,26,68.

Balance with the Imperial Bank of India on 31st March 1931 13,49,37; 30th April 1931: 12,15,27; 31st May 1931: 17,31,13 and on 30th June 1931: 15,72,85.

Total on 31st March: 17,28,67; 30th April 1931: 14,79,75; 31st May 1931: 19,53,64 and on 30th June 1931: 17,99,53.

1O270F

Steamer "Clan Macnair" left Liverpool on the morning of 18th inst.

SHIRIN-FARHAD.

EIGHTH WEEK RUNNING.

"Shirin-Farhad," the popular all-talking, singing and dancing production of Madans, is running at the Wellington Talkies for the eighth week. No picture has ever had such a run as this Indian talkie. The rush on the part of the public continues.

WOMAN'S CAREER OF CRIME

Charged With Theft On Many Count

The story of a woman criminal who has made stealing her hobby and who refuses to be "reformed" even after being sent to jail five times was told before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Monday when Laxmibai Laxman aged 40 was charged with theft on four different counts.

The accused, according to the prosecution, hails from Karachi, and came to Bombay, some years ago to start on an uninterrupted career of stealing. She was soon found out and her activities led her to jail. She was charged with thefts of more or less serious character and was convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment five times, but no sooner she came out of the prison, than she resumed her usual avocation.

THEFT FROM BUNGALOWS.

In the present case the woman was charged with committing thefts from four bungalows in the European residential quarters at Wodehouse Road, Bombay The method she adopted was a simple one. She would enter a flat in search of a fictitious person and would make inquiries about the whereabouts of that person. The object of her inquiries being non-existent, she would get a reply that no such person lived in the flat. Whereupon she would leave the flat, but not until she had "pinched" some household article on which she could easily lay her hands upon and disappear.

The woman pleaded "guilty" to the charges and the Magistrate reserved orders till Tuesday.

ALLEGED COUNTER-FIETING OF NOTES

Police Hunt For The Gang

The Bombay police are on the track of a clever gang of alleged swindlers who are reported to have counterfeited currency notes and tried to palm them off as genuine ones.

In this connection, Abdul Majid Mahomed has been apprehended, the charge against him being that he counterfeited Government currency notes of Rs. 1,000 denomination.

It is alleged that the gang was responsible for producing at least 20 currency notes of the value of Rs. 1,000/- each.

The person now under arrest is alleged to have been engaged in preparing the necessary blocks for the notes in question.

Abdul Majid was placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Monday and remanded into police custody till July 27.

A Correction

Mr. B. P. Adarkar writes:—

"On my arrival here from England on 17th inst. I found a reference about my career in your paper. I thank you very much for that but you seem to be somewhat misinformed. I stood first in the first part of the Economics tripos at Cambridge but not in the second part. Secondly, the Ratan Tata Research Scholarship has not yet been awarded. I have indeed obtained a scholarship at Cambridge; its amount, however, is not yet determined."

The Prophet's Anniversary

The Hon. Secretary, Islamia Library, Calcutta, writes:—

"Fateha Dowazdaham", the birth and death anniversary of the Holy prophet Mohammed will be celebrated with great enthusiasm thoughout the world on the 28th July, 1931, and meetings will be held everywhere in which Muslim and non-Muslim speakers will dwell upon the life and mission of the Prophet. Especially the address of the Right Hon. Lord Headley on the mission of Universal Brotherhood of the Prophet will be read in almost all the meetings throughout the world.

The Directors of Calcutta and Bombay Radio stations have been requested by prominent Muslim individuals and Societies to spare an hour of their programme that evening to broadcast the address of Lord Headley so that those Muslim and non-Muslim listners who cannot attend the meetings may be equally benefitted. It will be quite in the fitness of things if this facility is given. I hope the authorities of the Broadcasting Stations will comply with the request with a view to bringing about intercommunal amity.

SPIRITUALISM.

A free public lecture followed by questions and answers will be delivered on Wednesday (to-morrow) in the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, 51, Esplanade Road.

NAUJAWAN BHARAT SABHA.

Bombay Organisation's Programme

NOT AN ANARCHIST BODY.

A meeting of the general body of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha, Bombay, was held on Sunday at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood hall, when Sardar Jamiat Singh presided.

After the new constitution was proposed, it was passed with slight changes. The election of the Executive Committee took place next and the following were elected:—

Dr. G. Y. Chitnis, President; Sardar Jamiat Singh and Abdul Majid Hakim, Vice-Presidents; Mr. Puthli and Yusuf Calcuttavala, Joint Secretaries; Mr. Koppiker, Treasurer. The following were elected members:—Mr. A. N. Shetty Sardar Thaman Singh, Mrs. Singh, Mr. Keshav Talpade and Mr. Shiv Sharma. The above Committee will co-opt two more members.

A resolution was brought forward by Mr. Karnik that: "In view of the fact that there is some misunderstanding amongst the public regarding the N. B. Sabha, which is taken to be a terrorist body, it is resolved that a manifesto be issued making it clear that the N. B. Sabha is not an anarchist body but a genuine revolutionary organisation." It was seconded by Mr. Shetty and passed unanimously.

Mr. Yusuf Calcuttavala next moved a resolution resenting the action of the Government in arresting and sentencing to long terms of imprisonment members of the Peshawar N. B. Sabha and disapproving of the Congress attitude towards the policy of the Government. The resolution was passed unanimously.

The meeting adopted the following as the aims and objects of the Sabha:—

The object of the Sabha is to attain complete national independence and to reconstruct Indian Society so as to open up the way of progress and prosperity to the masses.

PLAN OF ACTION.

The plan of action of the Sabha shall be:—

1. To organize clubs, public debates, study circles for studying political and economic questions; 2. To propagate modern political and economic thoughts among youths. 3. To participate in the labour movement supporting the workers in their struggle with the following demands: (a) increase of wages; (b) introduction of minimum wage; (c) eight hours' day; (d) better housing and conditions of labour; (e) relief for the unemployed, and insurance against sickness, old age, maternity, etc., at the expense of the employer; (f) right to strike; (g) right to form industrial and political organizations; 4. To organize the artisans, shop employees, clerks and small traders with the object of improving their conditions of life; 5. To organize the peasantry for conducting a mass struggle with the following demands: (a) Reduction of land rent by 50 per cent; (b) abolition of the feudal and semi-feudal levies of the peasantry; (c) complete exemption from taxation of peasants living on uneconomic holdings; (d) annulment of the peasants' indebtedness; (e) control of usury—interest not to exceed 6 per cent per annum; (f) fixity of tenure; 6. To collaborate with other organizations for conducting a mass campaign with the following demands: (a) Freedom of Press, Platform, and Assembly; (b) Free compulsory and primary education; (c) Right to carry arms.

BANDRA NATIONAL LIBRARY.

Steady Increase In Membership.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, July 20.

The report of the Bandra National Library states "inter alia" that its membership has steadily increased and additions to the books are regularly made. The Bandra Municipality who till 1930-31 had been paying a grant of Rs. 150, have raised it to Rs. 200 from 1931-32.

The Committee intends starting a Building Fund, so as to be able in the near future to own its own premises.

The Committee appeal to its members and well-wishers to liberally contribute towards the fund.

The free reading room of the Library is well patronised and is the rendezvous of news-devourers. The Bandra Village Congress Committee are to be credited to a great extent for the continuance of the section of the Library.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Tinnevelly, S.I. Rly., wiring from Edaman under date 20th instant, says:—

Line between Edaman and Tenmalai was restored for through running from 14 hours.—A.P.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.), Chairman and members of the Posts and Telegraphs Retrenchment Committee, inspected the Santa-Cruz Radio Station on Monday evening.

PRABHAT PHERIES AND APPROVED SONGS.

B. P. C. C. President's Warning

Sjt. K.F. Nariman, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee writes:—

A book of songs to be sung by Prabhat Pheries in Bombay is being compiled and will be shortly published. It consists of a list of songs appropriate for the present circumstances and includes songs about Prohibition, Khaddar, Swadeshi, Bhajans and morning prayers. Pending the publication of this book all Prabhat Pheries affiliated to the central body—Congress Prabhat Phery Sangh—are hereby once more requested strictly to follow the instructions issued by Mahatma Gandhi and not to recite songs that may be considered objectionable under the present peace conditions. There are many Prabhat Pheries that are not affiliated to the Central Body, but all the affiliated Prabhat Pheries are warned to observe those instructions carefully; in default their names will be struck off and they will be disqualified.

10 YEAR OLD GIRL ASSAULTED.

Allegation Against An Employee Of Flour Mill.

Charged with outraging the modesty of a 10-year old girl a young Hindu named Bhagwant Devrao Joshi employed in a flour mill at Chowpatty, Bombay, is standing his trial before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court.

The girl in the case is Janabai, the 10-year old daughter of Laxman Vithoba, a peon in the employ of Mr. S. G. Velinkar, Bar-at-Law.

The prosecution story was that on the evening of June 22 last the girl went to the flour mill to get some grain pounded. She was alone and the accused who was an employee in the mill on her entering the shop closed the doors from inside. The accused is then alleged to have forcibly made love to the girl and kissed her and thus outraged her modesty.

MISUNDERSTOOD HIS REMARK.

The defence denied the allegation of kissing. It was contended on behalf of the accused that the girl was not alone when she came to the shop and that she was accompanied by her mother. After the grain was pounded the accused gave it to the girl and addressed her "Bai Saheb take this." This was misunderstood by the girl's mother and she abused the accused and magnified the whole incident.

The accused also alleged that later in the evening the girl's mother came to the shop and assaulted him.

Evidence for the prosecution as well as for the defence was recorded.

Mr. H. P. Desai, Advocate appeared for the accused while Mr. Mankar, Police Prosecutor conducted the prosecution case.

The case stands adjourned.

A SWADESHI ENTERPRISE

To Manufacture Indian Medicines

Indian Medical Laboratory is an old firm manufacturing medicines and injections for several years in Calcutta. Its medicines and injections have been used by doctors in Bombay Presidency especially in Gujrat for several years with success. It has now been converted into a public limited company with a view to increase its fund in order to extend its business and cope with the increased demand for Swadeshi Medicines. Dr. S. K. Mukherji M. B. is an ex-officio Director of this firm. He is the editor of Indian Medical Record, the oldest medical journal of India and author of many medical text books.

The board of directors consists of well-known doctors and businessmen of India.

INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS LTD.

The twenty-fourth ordinary general meeting of the Indore Malwa United Mills Limited was held on Monday afternoon in the office of the Company at Outram Road. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Chairman of the Board, presided.

The annual report and the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss account for the year ending December 31, 1930 was unanimously accepted. The Profit and Loss account showed a net profit of Rs. 8,01,303-0-9. The Directors had utilised Rs. 2,20,000 in paying and ad-interim dividend for the half year ending June 30, 1930.

The proposal to declare a dividend at the rate of Rs. 12|8 per share was adopted.

Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim Bart. and Mr. Habib Currimbhoy the two retiring Directors were re-elected. Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co. were appointed Auditors for the new year.

SHARES TRANSCTION CASE

Interesting Judgment In High Court.

Hon. Mr. Justice Kania delivered an interesting judgment in regard to the transaction of shares of Tata Hydro-Electric and Power Co., Ltd., in which Messrs. Raichand Motichand and Co. sued Messrs. Pralhaddas Bhugwandas, a firm, doing business in Bombay to recover Rs. 5638-12-0. The plaintiffs' case was that they carried on business as share brokers in the name of Lallubhai Ranchhordas in the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association. The card of the Association stood in the name of Lallubhai Ranchhordas. In 1928 the dendants gave instructions to the plaintiffs for transaction in 200 shares of the Tata Hydro- Electric and Power Supply Co., Ltd., for August 1928 settlement. As a result of this transaction, the plaintiffs claimed that a sum of Rs. 5638-12-0 became due and payable by the defendents to them on August 8, 1928. The defendants did not dispute that they gave instructions to the plaintiffs for the transaction and in fact produced three "Bought and Sold Notes" to them by the plaintiffs in the name of Lallubhai Ranchhordas. They however, contended that the contracts were void firstly because the plaintiffs were not members of the Association and secondly that the contracts were not in the prescribed forms.

His Lordship held that it was not necessary that the plaintiffs should be members of the Association to enable them to maintain the suit. So far as the Association was concerned Lallubhai Ranchhordas was individually a member of the Association. His Lordship further held the contention that the contract was not on prescribed form was wrong because so far as the Association was concerned it was Lallubhai who was the broker and he had no partners with him in that business. Under the circumstances a decree of Rs. 5638-12-0 was passed in favour of the plaintiffs with interest at 9 per cent from November 1928 with date of judgment.

RETRENCHMENT "AXE" IN R. M. S. AND POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

Mass Meeting Of Employees In Bombay.

A mass meeting of the Postal and R.M.S. employees of Bombay was held in the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall on Monday night to consider the retrenchment policy adopted by the Government and to find ways and means to combat it. Mr. S.C. Joshi presided.

In his speech, Mr. Joshi observed that the retrenchment policy of the Government was affecting the Government employees in various departments. But, perhaps, the men on the Railways were the most hard hit. As many as 35,000 of them were already sacked, 5,000 were getting only half the wages they used to get, and 15,000 were suffering a cut of one-sixth part of their former wages. Another 35,000 were about to be sacked. He narrated at length the efforts made by the Railwaymen's Federation and described how their demands were turned down.

He added that the case of the Postal employees was very much like to that of the Railwaymen's as both of them were State employees working in what were called Utility Services. He wanted the Postal employees to take up a similar attitude and he was sure that they would also succeed in warding off the danger that was now in sight.

RETRENCHMENT "AXE."

Mr. S. C. Sen Gupta, Secretary of the All-India Postal and R. M. S. Union next addressed the meeting. He pointed how retrenchment "axe" had already been applied in the Postal department and how it was affecting the lower services while the higher officers were left untouched. He referred to the Memorandum prepared by the Union wherein correct ways of effecting retrenchment were suggested and said that if the Government accepted those suggestions there would be no need of throwing out men who were absolutely necessary and really useful to the Department.

RESOLUTIONS.

The meeting passed among others the following resolutions:—

The Postal and R. M. S. workers in the subordinate staff are seriously alarmed by rumours of drastic retrenchment in the subordinate staff of the Post Office and R. M. S. said to be under contemplation of the Government on the plea of deficit and fall off in prices.

This meeting assures the All-India Postal and R. M. S. Union that this Union will loyally carry out any mandate issued by and adopt any lawful measures advised by the Central Union for resisting any unjust and arbitrary encroachment on the legitimate rights and privileges of its members

This meeting approves of the Memorandum on the question of retrenchment, and economy prepared by the All-India Postal and R. M. S. Union, Delhi, in consultation with the representatives of the other Unions of the Post Office and R. M. S. Employees and expresses the hope that the Posts and Telegraphs Retrenchment Sub-Committee will give its careful consideration to it and adopt the same.

FLOUTING OF TRIBUNAL DECISION BY JAIL AUTHORITIES STOPPED.

Sukhdevraj Allowed To Mix With Other Accused

PUNJAB "CONSPIRACY" CASE.

APPROVER'S COMPLAINTS

LAHORE, July 20.

The Tribunal trying the "conspiracy" case announced to-day their orders to the effect that the confinement of Sukhdevraj in cell was illegal and that his confinement should be removed and Sukhdevraj should be allowed to associate with other prisoners and that a report about the changes effected should be submitted before the Tribunal by the jail authorities within a week.

It will be remembered that these orders are the outcome of the application submitted on 16th June by Sukhdevraj before the Tribunal alleging that his confinement in a solitary cell was a punishment during his trial. The Tribunal, thereupon, passed an order recommending to the jail authorities to allow the accused to mix with the other prisoners. The jail authorities declined to follow the recommendation on the ground that they had orders from the authorities that Sukhdevraj should be kept in the manner in which he was being kept. Thereupon the defence filed an application before the High Court which decided that the Tribunal had powers to issue orders regarding the custody of an under-trial prisoner.

The Tribunal started hearing the arguments from parties in the case from the 15th to 18th instant and to-day passed the above orders. Sukhdevraj was actually brought before the Tribunal on 20th May for trial and till now not a line of evidence could be recorded as all the time up to now has been devoted to deciding of applications containing his grievances.

APPROVER'S COMPLAINT.

When the case against Sukhdevraj was started this afternoon, Inderpal, approver, was first witness. He complained that he was being confined in a separate cell.

Mr. Shamlal, defence counsel, contended that Inderpal should not be examined as a witness until his illegal confinement has been removed.

Inderpal, he said, had got the impression that if he did not support prosecution entirely he would be subjected to hardships. This impression should be removed.

PUT IN SEPARATE CELL.

The Court asked Inderpal to put down his grievances which he did. Inderpal stated that he was kept in a separate cell and he was not allowed interviews or other articles of comfort supplied by his relatives. He added that he was not allowed to sleep in the open. This treatment, he said, had affected his brain and he was not in the proper state of mind to give evidence. He concluded that if he committed any mistake he should not be held responsible.

The hearing was adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P.

BENGAL COUNCIL MEETS

Question About Truce At Work

CALCUTTA, July 20.

The Autumn Session of the Bengal Legislative Council opened this afternoon, the Hon. Raja of Santosh presiding. His Excellency the Governor was present. Sir A. K. Ghaznavi was welcomed by the President on his return from Mecca and other holy places.

TRUCE AND CONGRESSMEN.

Replying to a qusetion whether any instance had been brought to the notice of the Government in which Congressmen in Bengal had failed to carry out the terms of the Settlement arrived at between Lord Irwin and Mahatma Gandhi, the Home Member said, it did not conduce to the satisfactory carrying out of the Settlement to give publicity to such details at this time.

R.T.C. REPRESENTATION.

In the absence of Mr. B. C. Chatterjee, Mr. S.M. Bose moved a resolution claiming adequate representation for Bengal at the Round Table Conference and on the Federal Structure Sub-Committee in view of the importance of the Province.—A.P.

CAWNPORE CASE AGAINST LALJEE NARANJEE

Parties Come To A Compromise

CAWNPORE, July 20.

The case of New Victoria Mills versus Mr. Laljee Naranjee which has been already reported the other day came up for hearing before Mr. Rajaram, Commercial Judge. It is understood that the plaintiffs and Mr. Laljee Naranjee have come to a compromise. The compromise terms are being verified day after to-morrow.

CAWNPORE RELIEF FUND.

SIMLA, July 18.
(BY MAIL.)

In response to the appeal issued by His Excellency the Governor of the United Provinces, the Managing Body of the Indian Red Cross Society has sent a contribution of Rs. 500 to the Cawnpore Riot Relief Fund, as a token of its sympathy with the sufferers. The U. P. Provincial Branch of the Red Cross has also contributed Rs. 500 to the Fund. In addition, the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in the Province and the Junior Red Cross groups have been asked to contribute what they can to the fund.—A.P.

SHAUKAT ALI'S TOUR.

ADONI, July 20.

Mr. Syed Basharatali wires from Adoni under date to-day:—

Maulana Shaukat Ali returned to Adoni by mail on July 19 and was received by the Muslims at the station and taken in a procession. After Isha prayer two meetings were held in the beautiful old mosque. The Muslims presented a purse for the Maulana Mohamed Ali Memorial. The party has left for Bellary by motor. Maulana Shaukat Ali is reaching Madras on the 21st when he will receive an address from the Corporation.—A.P.

RHINOCEROS IN PADDY FIELDS
(BY MAIL.)

COOCH BEHAR, July 13.

A rhinocerous has come out of the Patlakhawa Reserve Forests in Cooch Behar State. In spite of the attacks by the villagers it has done some damage to the paddy and other crops. Arrangements are being made to shoot the animal.—A.P.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, July 20.

Jute shares opened steady after the week-end and a good business was reported at hardening rates. In coals a small turnover resulted at irregular rates. Teas were practically neglected. The miscellaneous section disclosed no fresh feature. Government securities remained unchanged. The following were the closing rates:

Securities:—3 per cent. paper 51-12 small lot, 3½ per cent. Paper 60-10 small lot, 4½ per cent. Loan 1955/60 82-4 small lot, ditto 1934 94-12 small lot, 5 per cent. Bonds 1933 99-8 small lot, 5 per cent Loan 1929-47 94-13, ditto 1939/44 93-6 small lot, ditto 1945/55 100-6 small lot, 6 per cent. Bonds 1932 100-10, ditto 1933/36 100-4 small lot, 6 per cent. U. P. Bonds 1921-41 103-9 small lot, 5-3/4 per cent. Punjab Bonds 1937 96-12.

Banks:—Central Bank of India 14-4, Imperial Bank Fully Paid 955 ex div.

Coals:—Bhalgora 2-8, Burra Dhemo 5, Equitable 18-8, Katras Jherriah 29-12, West Jamuria 5-2, odd lot.

Jutes:—Anglo-India 237-8 small lot, Barnagore 112, Champdany 91-8, Craig 1-4, Clive 19-6, Dalhousie ordy. 312-8, Empire 36-4, Fort Gloster ordy. 460, Gondalpara 697 small lots, Howrah 32-9, Hukumchand ordy. 17-12, small odd lot, Kamarhatty 369, Kankinarrah 311 small lot, Kinnison ordy. 590, ditto pref. 109, Lansdowne ordy. 113, Naihati ordy. 305, Northbrook 44-12, small lot, Orient 180, small lot, Reliance 55-12, Union ordy. 364 small lot, Waverly 1-15.

Miscellaneous:— Shahjahanpur Electric 6-8, Indian Iron and Steel 3-13, Behar Rice 2-2, New Savan Sugar 5-8, Samastipore 10, Bishnauth 10-8, Raichat 20-4, 4 per cent. 1903-33 Calcutta Municipal debentures 92-12 small lot, 4 per cent. 1903-32 Calcutta Port Trust debentures 93, small lot, 5 per cent 1937-57-37 Calcutta Port Trust debentures 79-8 small lot.—A.P.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Tinnevelly, wires from Tenmalai, S.I. Railway, under date 20th instant that through running between Tenmalai and Edaman has not yet been restored.—A.P.

NOTICE TO AGENTS.

SALE AGENTS are required to render the sale account and remit the full amount so as to reach this office not later than the 25th July, 1931.

MANAGER.
The "Bombay Chronicle."

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1931.

THE FLAG AND THE STATES.

Some days ago, we condemned the action of the District Magistrate of Bangalore in prohibiting the hoisting of or displaying the National Flag in any public place in the city on the ground, among others, that the exhibition of the Flag "may be construed by the mass of the people as derogatory to the sovereignty of the Maharaja of Mysore and to the Mysore National Flag." This ground was absolutely silly. For, as we have often pointed out, the National Flag is in no sense a badge of revolt against any Indian State. It is only a symbol of Indian nationhood and of her determination to be and remain free. And for this reason, we would say once again, the Maharaja himself would cherish and respect the National Flag, as we know he is proud of being an Indian and anxious that his Motherland should be free. We are happy to learn that Sir Mirza Ismail, the Dewan of Mysore, has offered some suggestions to the Flag Committee of the Congress about improving the design of the Flag. This fact by itself shows that the National Flag, apart from its design, is in no sense derogatory to the sovereignty of the Maharaja of Mysore. It is a pity, however, that the Bangalore Magistrate's order has not yet been withdrawn.

We have not the least hesitation in saying that everywhere in India and at any cost the honour of the Flag must be maintained by all peaceful methods. We have, however, so far refrained from suggesting detailed methods of propaganda in Bangalore in view of the report that Mahatma Gandhi himself is in correspondence with the Mysore authorities on the subject. We understand that as a result of the correspondence the Flag is likely to be permitted to be displayed only in private houses, but not in public places. We do not think that this compromise is at all satisfactory. We also note that one Mr. K. Vyasa Rao has written an extremely silly article in the Press justifying the Bangalore ban on various frivolous grounds including the one that the Flag is derogatory to the Mysore Flag. His main contention is that the National Flag is only a badge of the Congress Party and may at any time be a symbol of revolt against British domination and that the States' people "have no manner of right to make any part of the territory of an Indian State an arena for the exhibition of the Congress Flag." Mr. Vyasa Rao's misrepresentation of the nature of the Flag is as contemptible as it is patent. In peace and in war millions of Indians have cherished the Flag as a symbol of national integrity and freedom. But, if State officials allow themselves to be misled and put a ban on the National Flag as a symbol of revolt against the Paramount Power and derogatory to the sovereignty of the States a very serious situation is bound to arise. We earnestly hope Mysore will not persist in laying down a pernicious example.

MISCHIEVOUS

While Mahatma Gandhi is patiently striving at Simla to apprise Lord Willingdon, Sir James Crerar and Mr. Emerson of the depth of feeling in the country against the manner in which a section of officialdom has shown a readiness to ignore the Delhi Pact, insiduous propaganda is launched against him, evidently for the consumption of the British die-hard Press and politicians, accusing him of "inability to view in broad perspective the important public questions at stake". Evidently a 'Seditious Fakir" is considered incapable of understanding these problems, a task which India's Covenanted "Trustees" have so long considered to be one which they alone are capable of handling. Therefore, they and their apologists cannot brook the criticism that their view-point is wrong and hopelessly out-of-date. But Mahatma Gandhi's offence is even greater. According to the special Simla scribe of the "Times of India", Gandhiji has been giving at Simla "long interviews" to the Press and in these interviews he "mainly appears to be insinuating propaganda against the Security Services". This grotesque misrepresentation apart, it is only a spirit of malicious mischief that can assert that Gandhiji can "insinuate" propaganda against anybody. When he has to criticise a person or an event he does it in the most direct fashion. When he has evidence that certain members of the Covenanted Services have acted contrary to the spirit of the Delhi Pact, he has no hesitation in making the fact public. If the apologists of the "Security Services" think that from Mahatmaji downwards every Indian must consider the public "Masters" of India as immune from criticism, they are merely foolish.

WANTED THOROUGH ENQUIRY.

On Saturday last, according to the report submitted to the Government of Mysore by the Inspector-General of Police, a serious scuffle took place between the men out on strike at the Binny Mills, Bangalore, and the police force who were attacked by a mob while they were clearing the mill compound of the discontented men. "A mob of labourers aided and abetted by rowdy characters of the labouring areas about 2,000 strong," says the police report, "rushed in a body into the mills and showered stones on every one inside." The cause of the discontent which eventually induced the mill operatives to cease work was the inability of the management to pay the usual bonus. The fracas developed into serious proportions. The police force fired at the mob with the result that there were 45 casualties among the crowd, including three deaths. According to the correspondent of an Anglo-Indian paper, the firing continued for quarter of an hour. The Government of Mysore must, at once appoint a committee of inquiry to investigate this tragic affair. At what stage did it become absolutely necessary for the police to resort to firing? How was it that an adequate police force could not be made available, in a city like Bangalore, to tackle the situation without resort to firing? These are questions which are bound to exercise the public mind and they can be investigated authoritatively only by a committee of inquiry, so composed as to inspire public confidence.

OFFICIAL INCITEMENT.

Speaking at a "darbar" at Madras, Mr. A.P. Cox, the Collector, said: "I often wonder, how long the so-called peaceful picketing is going to be calmly endured by those who suffer by reason of it." We fear that the Collector has practically invited trouble and grossly misused his position. One wonders if his remark is not calculated to create the impression among liquor interests that if they were to cease to endure peaceful picketing calmly, their conduct could hardly be regarded as an offence. The Collector also remarked: "Those who are now trying to promote the activities of the Congress programme, the so-called social reform part of it, are incurring the hatred of a large number of people and stirring up such a pile of enmity as will one day recoil on their own heads." We cannot congratulate the Collector on the suggestiveness of the above remarks, which, by the way, may well be noted by the Viceroy, who claims to be anxious to maintain the spirit as well as the letter of the Delhi Pact. The Collector's censure of peaceful picketing amounts to a censure of the Pact itself. In any case, it is up to the people to carry on their picketing as vigorously as ever and to refuse to be frightened by the threats of the Collector.

INTOLERABLE

It appears from Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram's communication, printed elsewhere, that a serious situation is developing in Thar Parker District in Sind. Mr. Jairamdas points out that severe distress prevails in the district, that spinners walk 60 miles to be able to sell their woollen yarn, and that many are forced to sell their clothes, cattle and articles of daily use to be able to pay land revenue. And, yet the Revenue authorities are inexorable in exacting the last pie from the destitute ryots. In short, the situation is about the same here as it is in several parts of Karnatak and the United Provinces. We fully endorse the U. P. Congress Committee's appeal to the Working Committee either to bring about immediate cessation of the intolerable state of affairs in the province or to authorise the Provincial Congress Committee to take such action "as it may deem necessary under the circumstances."

Trifles

It is merely fatuous at this stage for Dr. Moonje to reiterate the gross libel that the Government follows a policy of divide and rule or has the slightest desire to do so."—Anglo-India.

Quite true. So far from doing anything of the kind the Government, on the other hand, follows a policy of 'Laissez Faire.' It is surprising that Dr. Moonje should have omitted to notice the distinction although every communalist—even Dr. Moonje—has personal experience of the fact.

• • • • •

I extend a cordial welcome to my confrere, the Simla correspondent of the "Times of India," who is now back in his place having fully recovered from the results of injury received through an unauthorised car running over him at Simla.

My confrere—I omitted to say that he is well in spite of doctor's opinion—has discovered that "in his long interviews with Press correspondents, Mr. Gandhi appears mainly to be insinuating propaganda against the Security Services."

• • • • •

This, of course, is a distinct breach of the Simla Agreement. For, an Agreement is an Agreement and must be honoured. But if Mr. Gandhi finds fault with the conduct of members of the Security Services under the Delhi Agreement, he clearly betrays hostility towards the Security Services, hostility the Delhi Agreement was designed to change into friendliness. Mr. Gandhi is, therefore, guilty of a grave breach of faith in addition to serving as a harmful influence on convalescent patients like my confrere.

• • • • •

I have been reading the unfortunate interview in the Calcutta 'Statesman' Mr. Gandhi is really a terrible trial. He said, for instance, that he considered that no constitution drafted in London would be worth the paper it was written on, if it had not the plain sanction and warm approval of the Indian Civil Service.

Now, nothing is more commonly known throughout the length and breadth of this country than the fact that it is exactly the constitution, commanding the plain sanction, etc., of the I.C.S. that will NOT be a constitution worth the paper it is written on.

• • • • •

"A letter received from Mr. Rushbrook Williams alleges that Mr. Wedgwood Benn is very angry with the Maharaja of Patiala and judging from recent developments, it seems reasonable to suggest that the feeling is reciprocated."—Simla Representative of the "Pioneer."

If it isn't, it will be after His Highness has caught the cue. But I sympathise with His Highness. How could he know that his efforts to please would displease Y.? He had been under the impression that X plus Y equalled Paramountcy.

• • • • •

About that Big Four Competition: "F.C.M." (Dadar Colony) sends the following answers:—

(1) "Mr. Wilson—not of Crawford Market. Look at the savoury and the delicious pastry that he serves every evening fresh from the oven at the Bakehouse Lane to all and sundry, high and low.

Though he writes he keeps his mind open on all subjects under the sun and eyes on all sorts of persons who he in his better judgment thinks go astray or do not see eye to eye with him.

(2) Sir Chimanlal Setalvad is the only great leader in the whole of India who does neither lead nor follow any body save himself in the snug quarters of his Chambers on the Hornby Road, once occupied by the "Lion of Bombay"

(3) H.P. Mody Esquire. At the Corporation Hall is a progressive, at the Mill-owners' Association an autocrat, is to be seen at a meeting at Mahatma Gandhi's place either in Bombay or Ahmedabad, at the meetings of the piecegoods' merchants and what not and everywhere. He is the only "politician" to achieve permanancy of tenure, thanks to its infinite variety."

(4) The Gentleman who solemnly proved the incalculable value of the present Ratio on the ground that it was helping the educational progress of India by benefiting Indian students in England."

"?".

RETROGRADE NATURE OE CHETWODE PROPOSALS

—:o:—

1922 COMMITTEE HAD COMPLETE SCHEME OF INDIANISATION BY 1955

(By Dr. K. A. DADACHANJI).

II°.

An explanation of the process of Indianisation was given in the last article, wherein it was shown that 16-Units of 1 Division would absorb altogether 16 x 28 Indian officers, i.e., of 448 King's Commissioned Officers of homogenous type of establishment. A quotation from the speech of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was also given to the effect that an Indianised Division will absorb a total of 870 King's Commissioned Officers in a period of 35 or more years. This number of 870 is presumably the maximum limit of Indianisation, he envisages.

R.T.C. AND AFTER! 870 COMMISSIONS BY 1965!!

It is important for readers to grasp this basic fact of the grant of 870 Commissions by 1965. This is supposed to be the net gain of co-operation and participation of Indians in the R.T. Conference and the striking result of the deliberations of the Sub-Committee No. 7 for the Defence of British Militarism! That is the creation of the magnificent segregated Division of the Army for the Defence of "Purna Slave Raj," with the sure shield of Safeguards and Reservations in the interest of Britain.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY OF OLD REPORT IN LONDON!

Let us compare and contrast the latest scheme of so-called Indianisation with actual racial segregation of only 1 Division of the Indian Army with the earlier scheme of Indianisation framed by the Government of India's Committee on Indianisation, appointed in 1922.

We are told that the Report of this Committee was hidden from the members of the Indian Sandhurst Committee No. 1, whose Report has been consigned to well-deserved oblivion by the authors themselves in their speeches at the R.T.C. Sub-Committee No. VII! These injured innocents were flabbergasted at the wonderful discovery of the existence of the Report of the Committee of 1922, as revealed during the debates in London! Well, those who followed the lectures, I had delivered in Bombay in 1925, previous to the appointment of the Sandhurst Committee No. 1, knew of its existence.

Poor India, however, has to put up with such pseudo-military experts, and to bemoan the ridiculous Reports conceived out of their ignorance, at a heavy cost to her revenues! The same type of men are members of the 'Defence' Committee No. VII of the R.T.C., and we know what to expect of them!

COMPLETE INDIANISATION OF THE ARMY IN 30 YEARS FROM 1925.

These are the recommendations of the said Committee of 1922, in their own words:—

"The Committee recommend, therefore, that the complete Indianisation of all Arms and services (excluding Gurkhas for whom special arrangements will be necessary) of the Indian Army be carried out in 3 definite stages, each of 14 years, commencing from 1925:—

I. First period: 1st to 14th year.
II. Second Period: 15th to 23rd year.
III. Third Period: 24th to 30th year.

i.e., a total of 30 years.

THE 1ST PERIOD OF INDIANISATION.

They recommend that during the First Period of 14 years:—

(a) One Regiment per group of Cavalry; one battalion per group of Infantry, and a corresponding proportion of other services be selected for Indianisation.

(b) The average number of King's Commissions in the Indian Army to be given to Indians in each year to be 81—vide Appendix I.

(c) The establishment of a Cavalry Regiment and an Infantry Battalion and a Pioneer Battalion selected for Indianisation be fixed at 28 Officers. (N. B.—This is the homogenous type, explained in my last article).

(j) The number of officers to be posted to the Quartermaster-General's Services be 148.

(These Services include, for instance, Movements and Quartering, Supply and Transport or Army Service Corps, Equipment and Ordnance, etc., etc., which we shall consider in a later article).

(g) The number of officers to be posted to the Indian Army Educational Corps be 54.

30 UNITS TO BE INDIANISED IN 12 YEARS.

"In this way, after 12 years, all British Officers in 7 Cavalry Regiments, 20 Infantry Battalions, 3 Pioneer Battalions, 6 Pack Batteries..... undergoing Indianisation would have disappeared, and such Units would be completely officered by Indians."

Let us contrast this "complete" Indianisation of 30 Units of Cavalry, Infantry and Pioneers, and other Services in 12 years with the Indianisation really amounting to Racial Segregation of only 1 Division of 16 Units of the same type, i.e., only half of the above in 35 or more years, as recommended in the Chetwode proposals.

"The Committee further recommended that, with a view to ensuring the necessary supply of military qualified officers for the Quartermaster-General's and Educational Services, 16 Indian officers should be appointed annually and posted as Supernumeraries,—one to each of certain selected Units undergoing Indianisation.

3RD PERIOD MIGHT BE SHORTENED!

"The Committee think that it will be necessary alternately to post Indian officers to Units 'irrespective of class'".

Then, the Committee make further recommendation for the second period, for Indianising 50 Units, etc., etc., in addition to the 30 Units of the 1st Period, abovementioned. Then, they make the following important recommendation:—

"The remaining Units of the Indian Army would be Indianised during the "Third Period," which, if justified by experience, 'might be shortened.' " So that, complete Indianisation would be accomplished even in 27 years or so.

INDIANISATION OF I.M.S. AND OTHER SERVICES BY 1955.

Finally, "the Committee recommend that all Ancillary Services be Indianised on the same lines as the fighting troops."

These Ancillary Services include the Indian Medical Service, so, here the inference is obvious, that the I.M.S. must be completely Indianised within 30 years from 1925.

6,864 KING'S COMMISSIONS FOR INDIANS TO BE GRANTED IN 30 YEARS.

In this summary of the Report of the 1922 Committee, the following Appendix I visualises clearly all the numerical recommendations for Indianisation during the three periods:—

TABLE OF NUMBERS OF KING'S COMMISSIONS GRANTED DURING EACH PERIOD.

	Fighting Troops.	Q.M.G. Services	I.A. Ed. Corps.	Grand Total	Annual Average.
1st Period	837	148	54	1,139	81
2nd Period	1,966	444	137	2,547	182
3rd Period	2,561	481	136	3,178	227
Total	5,464	1,073	327	6,864	...

N. B.—The annual average of Commissions to be granted as per Table exposes clearly the utter inadequacy of the Chetwode proposals of providing for the admission of 60 cadets only every year to the Indian Sandhust. There must be wastage, and the actual Commissions granted may number less than 60, at end of the courses.

SAMPLE OF R.T.C. "EXPERTS'" KNOWLEDGE.

It is important to note that a total of 6,864 King's Commissions are required for complete Indianisation, on the basis of the 'homogenous' type of all King's Commissioned Officers, and elimination of all Viceroy's Commissioned Officers, for Indian Units.

Some of our eminent Indian experts at the R.T. Conference Committee No. VII, who were also members of the first Indian Sandhurst Committee could not even understand how suddenly in London, the total number of officers required for the Indian army was doubled and calculated as 6,864, whilst in India, it was calculated as 3,200! They could not even follow the recommendations of the 1922 Committee that all 28 Commissions per Unit were to be King's Commissions of a single type under their Scheme, i.e., more than double of 12 per Unit

(Continued on page 8.)

*The previous article appeared on the 6th instant.

NOTES OE THE DAY

Big Brother's Latest.

Mr. Shaukat Ali's latest attempt shows a man who, dying to make a 'pronouncement' on all subjects that are on his brain, creates provocation to do so if he cannot find one ready made. This is not surprising. Indeed, it is one of the Big Brother's characteristic prerogatives. But was it necessary for him to lose all sense of proportion in the process of giving vent to his usual petulance in strong language? For, in almost every paragraph of his statement he has excelled even himself. He has misunderstood Gandhiji. We have nothing to say on this point, if only because the history of the last two or three years is eloquent of Mr. Shaukat Ali's utter distate for any serious effort to do the barest justice to Gandhiji.

"What Has Come Over Him"?

But having misunderstood his "old chief" he has allowed himself an orgy of unworthy attacks in an equally unworthy language. To insinuate against Gandhiji's sense of fair-play or to suggest that "Gandhi-Ki-Jai" has turned his head, is to betray a mentality that is no credit to Mr. Shaukat Ali and to a man who professes to claim "that equilibrium which is indispensable among leaders of men". Nor does Mr. Shaukat Ali do any credit to himself by talking recklessly about Capital and Labiur, landlord and tenant, subjects with which he has, at least, no more than a nodding acquaintance. His certificate to British intentions is only the latest of a series. It need not detain us here save to deplore, incidentally, the lack of equilibrium so "indispensable among leaders of men." But "what has come over" the Big Brother to suggest that "the Muslim community does not consist of fools," who cannot appreciate fine constitutional points and yet to say that Musalmans require time to learn the meaning of a "vote" to be exercised under systems that they are claimed to understand thoroughly?

War On Gandhi Cap.

The President of the Dharwar District Congress Committee has addressed a letter to the Nawab of Savanur, a small State in the District, pointing out to him that many non-State Indians visiting or passing through the State are molested by the State authorities for using Gandhi caps and that "in some cases the wearers are actually beaten." The writer of the letter asks the Nawab Saheb, if there is no official order penalising the wearing of Gandhi caps, to enquire into the conduct of his subordinates whose unauthorised actions cause unnecessary provocation. We hope there is no official order against the caps and that, if there is one, it will be rescinded forthwith. It is up to the people of the State and those in the adjoining territory to establish the right to wear Gandhi caps by all possible peaceful methods. It is often the pusillanimity of people tamely submitting to foolish orders that is responsible for the persistence of such orders.

Help For The Helpless.

We whole-heartedly endorse the public appeal for funds issued by the Chirner Defence and Relief Committee (80, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay). As appeals are being filed against the orders of conviction and sentence passed against several of the accused in the Chirner Case, and as the matter is thus still "sub-judice," we cannot express our views on the merits of the sentences. But all will agree that the poor convicted persons should have the fullest benefit of appeals in the High Court. As the necessary expenses are far beyond the means of most of the accused, it is the duty of the public to contribute generously to the Defence Fund and help the accused to get the best possible legal assistance. Funds are also necessary to give some relief to the needy and helpless families of some of the accused. We trust the public will be both prompt and generous in their contributions.

ON KHADDAR

BY

DR. B. PATTABHI SITARAMAYYA.

In this handy booklet Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya traces the causes that led to the destruction of many ancient crafts and industries of this country. The author illustrates by facts and figures the great advance the country has made by the step Mahatma Gandhi took by "exalting the question of Khaddar on to the pedestal of a patriotic plank in the Congress platform and the platform of Swaraj" and the measures adopted for an effective boycott of foreign cloth.

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MISS MAYO'S MOTHER INDIA: A REJOINDER. By K. Natarajan. With an introduction by the Hon. Mr. G. A. Natesan, 5th Edn. As. 12. To Subscribers of "Indian Review." As. 10.

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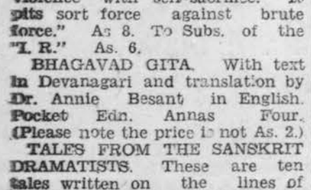

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JUSTICE & FAIR PLAY FOR ARABS

—:o:—

Demand Of A London Public Meeting

(From Our Correspondent.)
(By Air Mail.)

LONDON, July 9.

"We, Arabs will not submit to any domination".

Madame El. Abed.

"Let us British and Moslems join fight against Zionism and Bolshevism."

Miss Farquarharson.

"Justice and Fairplay for Arabs."

Lord Lamington.

"Stand by the Moslem world for their rights".

Col. Howard Bury, M.P.

Gandhi in the pay of Russia.

Sir Omar Hayat-Khan Tiwana.

These are some of the notable declarations made at a national league reception held on Tuesday evening (7th July 1931) at the Hyde Park Hotel London, Miss Farquharson the President of the League, who earlier received the guests of the evening, receiving prolonged applause at his splendid performance in support of the cause of the Arabs of Palestine. "A surrender to Zionist demands in Palestine will destroy the finest piece of British statesmanship." A menace to British Power and prestige in the East" She declared in a grave and firm tone "Let us British and Moslem join in Common fight against Zionism, and Bolshovism" she added amidst cheers and concluded by the announcement to the effect that a great demonstration at Albert Hall will be held shortly after the Moslem delegations to the next R. T. C. on India and Arab delegation from Palestine have reached England.

"Justice and Fair Play for Arabs" was the theme of the speech of Lord Lamington who was in the chair but the most admirable speech of the evening was that of Col. C. K. Howard Bury, M.P. His disclosure of the concessions given to Zionest combines and individuals by the Colonial Office, his exposure of the dominant nature of the Zionist capital as against the British brought him continued cheers from the audience mostly composed of high dignitaries and the titled personalities of England. He warnced the audience against the Zionist designs of Palestine for a Zionist State (proclaimed at their Congress at Basle) and its consequence to the British Empire and appealed to those present to stand by the Moslem world for their rights. Sir Omar Hayat Khan startled the whole audience by his declaration that the British Empire was a Moslem Empire and that he fought on all Moslem fronts during the war, also against Kabul. Madame El Abed and an Arab grand daughter of the famous Izzet Pasha in a serious tone declared "we Arabs will not submit to any domination."

A resolution supporting the cause of Arabs in Palestine was passed and the meeting came to close.

Among those present were:—

The Earl of Denbigh, K.C.V.O., The Earl Howe, C.B.E., The Viscount Templetown, The Viscount Lymington, The Viscount Brentford, The Lord Islington, The Lord Ernest Hamilton, Lard and Lady Sydenham, Lord and Lady Clanmorris, Lord Danesfort, Lord Meston, Lord Strathspey, Lord and Lady Headley, Colonel The Nawab Umar Hayat Tiwana, Sir Bruce Bruce-Porter, Sir Michael O'Dwyer, Colonel Sir Wiliam Wayland, M.P., The Marchioness Townshend of Raynham, Admiral Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. George Pinckard, General Sir Edward W. C. Chaytor, F. Seymour-Cocks, Esq., M.P., J. R. Remer, Esq., M.P., J. S. Wardlaw-Milne, Esq., M.P., Admiral Mark Kerr, E. T. Campbell, Esq., M.P., P. J. Hannon, Esq., M.P., Madame El Abed, A. S. Anik, Esq., Sir Bartle Frere, Sir Frank Fox, Sir Thomas Polson, Sir Malsom Campbell, Sir Mark Hunter, Colonel Sir Philip Richardson, Rosita Forbes, Colonel Carr Glyn, C. R. Ashbee, Esq., Comyns Beaumont, Esq., Madame Yavonovitch, The Hon. Violet Douglas-Pennant, The Hon. Mrs. Graves, Major and Mrs. Knowles, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Garrison, Mrs. Jack Dale, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Webster, and Miss Eva Moore.

ONENESS OF BOTH COMMUNITIES.

Maulana Akram Khan's Address

JESSORE CONFERENCE

NARAIL, July 11.

Moulana Akram Khan, President elect of the Jessore Dist. olitical Conference arrived at 2 a.m. accompanied by Sjts. Bimal Prativa Debt, Sj. Amarendra Nath hatterji Prof. Nripendra Banerjee, Dr. Kanai Gangiuy, Sj. Chandra Kumar Banerjee, Dr. Jiban Ratan Dhar, Krista Benode Rai and several others. The party was received enthusiastically by members of the Reception Committee and prominent gentlemen of the locality amidst neafening cries of "Bande Mataram." At Nawpara, Gobra, Auria and other way-side stations hundreds of people were present with garlands to greet Presidents-elect and party.

WOMEN'S DUTY.

"Let the womanhood of Bengal come to the assistance of their male comrades by taking to Swadeshi and other constructive programmes in this grim fight for independence. Let the women, the fountain-head of inspiration and strength, stand side by side with men in their efforts to shake off the octopus hold of foreign domination that bids fair to choke the very life-breath of the Nation and tends to paralyse its activities in every department of life, vix., art, literature, dress, habits and what not?" said Sjts. Mohini Devi in her presidential address at the Jessore-Narail Women's Conference held here on Saturday afternoon.

ROOT OF COMMUNAL TENSION.

"The device of separate electorates which have been introduced by the astute Britishers with a view to keep the two communities apart, is at the root of the tension of feelings that exists now-a-days among the Hindus and Muslims of Bengal. But the Government would do well to realise that the Muslims of Bengal have seen through their game and are no longer going to dance to the tune set by their alien rulers. It is this consciousness which has led the sanor and politically minded section among them to stand up definitely against this system of representation. If even after such a volume of opposition the principle of separate electorate is perpetuated in Bengal, it can only be characterised as a political stratagem and nothing else and would deceive none",—said Maulana Muhammad Akram Khan, in course of his presidential address at the Jessore District Political Conference held at Narail this afternoon.

COMMON BENGALI RACE.

Continuing the Maulana Saheb said that the time had come for both Hindus and Muslims to realise the fundamental fact of the oneness of both communities as members of the common Bengali race underlying the accidental factor of difference in religion. He urged both Hindus and Muslims of Bengal to acknowledge this patent fact and proclaim their conviction from a thousand platforms so that the mistaken notion which had so long been sedulously fostered, among the ignorant masses of both communities that difference in religion necessarily divides the people of Bengal into two different races, may be eliminated altogether. His appeal was specially directed to his co-religionists inasmuch as Islam had never sought to foster such a narrow conception of life.

DEFECTIVE SCHEMES.

Referring to attempts that are being made to solve the political problem, the President gave expression to the misgivings in his mind saying that schemes suggested hitherto were essentially defective and would only tend to aggravate the situation. He thought that the political leaders who were engaged in evolving a scheme of Swaraj did not seem particularly anxious to recognise the rights of the agriculturists who formed 80 per cent. of the total population of Bengal. He gave it as his firm conviction that the true interests of the agricultural population comprising both Hindus and Muslims, could never be served so long as the pernicious system of separate electorate continued to disfigure the Statute book, and so long as 'Adult Suffrage' was not granted to all alike irrespective of any other accidental equipments possessed by the privileged classes.—"Advance."

GUARANTEE TO INDIAN CREDIT

PART OF INTERNATIONAL STABILISATION PLAN?...

That the rupee is being with difficulty pegged at the exchange rate of 1s. 6d., and that the Government of India is, in effect, persistently selling sterling to maintain that rate, was well known some months ago writes the Financial Editor of the "Manchester Guardian."

The Government of India were pretty frank in asking for the last £10,000,000 loan—which was mostly left with the underwriters—for that precise use. But why did the Premier decide to give a guarantee on Friday, in answer to an arranged question in the Commons, of the general financial stability of India? What emergency was such action designed to meet? The information given by the India Office to inquirers is quite general. Treasury officials and also close watchers of India were taken by surprise by the Covernment's action. It was evidently the result of earnest deliberation. How can we understand it?

The Bombay millowners are all for a reduction in the par of the rupee to the old pre-war figure of 1s. 4d. As exporters they would be advantaged by such a change. The Nationalist rank and file have very meekly taken over from the Bombay capitalists this 1s. 4d. rupee as a national aspiration. At the Round Table Conference the Indian delegates behind the scenes were pressing for liberty to reduce the value of the currency. In the official view a formidable 'capital fight' from India is in progress by very reason of the declared wish of Indian leaders to take such action. The Government of India, struggling against the "capital fight," will be somewhat assisted by Mr. MacDonald's announcement. But why was Friday chosen to make it known?

Let us look at the Indian announcement as an event in the present series of big political financial moves. The Bank of England has guaranteed Austria, the same bank, with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and the Bank of France, has guaranteed Germany (with a £20,000,000 loan to the Reichsbank,) and now the British Government guarantees India. Is it the determination of Messrs. Hoover and MacDonald to keep the currency position stable and sound wherever it is doubtful and they have influence to pacify the alarmed? Some help from the United States seems to have been assured to the Government of Chile, and most of the South American States are in urgent need of foreign backing. The British Government and the Bank of England have taken as big a part in the world stability programme as is possibly safe at this time. But if the programme of a chain of guarantees is thoroughly endorsed in New York it is safer than a programme, or non-programme, of drift.

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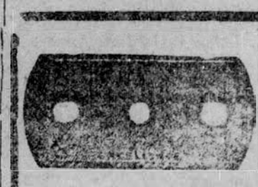

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END OF TERM AT OXFORD

Changes In Modern Greats

The last term has been a time of great activity in University affairs. Not only has the Bodleian question been settled for the time being by the appointment of a committee to draft the new statute providing for the extension in Broad Street, but the several faculties are active in reorganising their curricula. Three schools have issued entirely new regulations for the final examination—jurisprudence, English language and literature, and philosophy, politics and economics, or modern greats, as it is now known even by those who swore that they would never dignify it by such a name. The changes made by these regulations are much too technical to be described here. In general one may say that they are the outcome of the experience of the post-war decade, and in the case of modern greats the outcome of a review of the first eight years of the school. A change in the regulations of an honour school is a very grave matter, for it determines the subjects and lectures and books that will be followed for a long time to come. Once accepted they have to be kept in force for many years. The present changes have been made with the consent and goodwill of the great majority of the professors and tutors concerned.

It is interesting to note the numbers of the various schools as this is the best index of the trend of interest in academic subjects. Apart from Natural Science, which is a separate problem, the largest honour schools are still the oldest—Literae Humaniores about 135, Jurisprudence 160, and Modern History 270, Philosophy, Politics, and Economics has crept up level with Literae Humaniores with 135 candidates. This growth will probably continue for some time, but those engaged in the school are by no means anxious to see it become too large because it is a difficult school to cope with on account of the difficulty of keeping the three subjects going at the same time. Also a certain modicum of sociological interest is required, and a student is ill-advised to take the school unless he has some spontaneous interest in political and economic matters.

English has about 130 candidates. This school suffers somewhat from the lack of scholarships, for those boys who have great literary and linguistic talent are generally kept within the classical fold. It would probably be much better for many men of that type if after moderations they went on to a linguistic school, either English or foreign, rather than study philosophy in which they are not really interested or the ancient historians of which they are probably tired.

STUDY OF ECONOMIC HISTORY.

The other two schools—Theology and Modern Languages—stand at about 60 and 90 respectively. The study of economic history has received great assistance by the establishment of a chair at All Souls College. Mr. G. N. Clark, of Oriel College, has been appointed to the chair. Mr. Clark is very well known as a general historian. His book "The Seventeenth Century" was a very remarkable work, and showed that it was now possible for historians to synthesise the fruits of research and produce an all embracing study of a great epoch. Those who fear that economic history is in danger of falling into a narrow and arid specialisation will be greatly encouraged by Mr. Clark's appointment.

This summer term has broken all recent records for bad, weather. Rain has been frequent and heavy. Not only has cricket been interrupted, but the river has been very little frequented. At times when one was wont to bask in the sun in a punt there were leaden skies, the stream has been almost above winter level, and it has required the utmost exertions to keep the boat going up-stream at all. This must have been a very serious matter for the Oxford boat-hirers, who see Commem-week ending with the loss of most of their usual custom. For the rest, the usual amenities of the summer term have been as usual. Perhaps one notices rather fewer American visitors than last year, but the Scandinavian colony in North Oxford seems to gain in numbers and lose nothing in attraction.

HOUSING SCHEME IN THE SUBURBS

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, July 17.

13 years of strenuous labour and preserverance have been crowned with success when one sees the springing up of a splendid costly or aesthetic buildings and garden homes in the Cantwady scheme of the Salsette Catholic Co-operative Housing Society Ltd. But instead of taking justifiable pride in this achievement, the Committee in their report for 1930-31, lament thus:—"Though the aesthetic value of the scheme might be enhanced by the erection of large and elaborate decorated buildings, our scheme is really not intended for such buildings ..... and it will be difficult when the occasion arises to find Catholic purchasers for large and expensive buildings." There is a large demand for plots, and buildings are being built quickly.

The report for the year, devotes no small spaces in exposing the vagaries of the Government Auditor, who has, in an audit memo, made statements "which were not only incorrect in fact but were calculated to misrepresent matters to the Registrar ..... and give the members impressions contrary to fact and prejudice their minds."

The Housing Society has included in its scheme a large and spacious high school, a park and it is proposed to erect a statue of the Sacred Heart as well as a building for the office. The present office-bearers are: President Dr. D. A. D'Monte, Chairman, Mr. D. J. Ferreira, Secretary, and Mr. J. S. Pereira.

"FRONTIER GANDHI'S" SON

A Student In England

While Abdul Ghafoor Khan, the leader of the Red Shirt movement on the North-West Frontier, is fraternising with Gandhi and clamouring for an end to British rule in India, his son, Abdul Ghani Khan, is in London leading the tranquil life of a student.

Abdul Khan, whose father is in command of 100,000 wild tribesmen, has been staying at an Essex vicarage learning English. Now he is waiting to go to the United States to study engineering and sugar refining so that he may be of practical use on his father's estate.

A slim, athletic figure, he has a disarming smile. His eyes have a dreamy look which quickly fades when he talks of India.

"What son does not wish to follow in his father's foot-steps?" he said to me last night. "My people have been rulers for centuries, and naturally I wish to rule too. We are not very democratic; a system approximating to the English feudal system operates on my father's estate.

"My father says that it is too unsettled at home just now for me to return, and that I must continue my studies. Certain officials apparently find it difficult to believe that my father is a wealthy man and able to support me while I am in the United States. Perhaps they may not approve of my father!"

Talking of Home Rule for India, he smiled his slow enigmatical smile. "Many people in India," he said, "declare that we Pathans would sweep down upon the rest of India if the British left, but there is no need for them to be scared of us in these days. We are ceasing to be fighters, and we are turning our attention seriously to the land and other domestic pursuits."

"I think English manners and customs are delightful," he said. "I have met with friendliness everywhere, and I shall be sorry to go."—"Daily Mail."

"A GREAT WINNER OF VERDICTS"

—:o:—

Eardley Norton, "The Bayard Of Indian Bar"

(By Mr. C. Brooks Elliot.)

In the sixth chapter of The Book of Genesis it is written:—

"There were giants in the earth in those days."

And beyond doubt in certain fields of forensic eminence none in India could compete with the subject of this sketch.

Born on the 19th of February in the year 1852 Eardyey John Norton was an eminent Victorian who spent practically the whole of his life in India, mostly in Madras, till he made an excursion to Bengal to shake the Pagoda tree before final retirement in 1924. Just seven years of peace and quiet supervened, before Time yielded his spirit to Eternity.

He died in his home in Kent peacefully on Monday morning. July 13th.

Eardley's father, John Bruce Norton, was Advocate-General of Madras, and a lawyer of parts, and a profound student of law for law's sake. He published a well-known book on the Law of Evidence, and was an acknowledged authority on this subject. In an Appendix of Ameer Ali and Woodroffe's Law of Evidence applicable to British India it appears that, when Sir James Fitzjames Stephen Q. C. was piloting the Indian Evidence Bill through Council in 1870 he paid marked and courteous attention to the comments that the Advocate-General of Madras had made on his draft bill. So Eardley came of good legal stock, and was born as it were with a wig on his head.

EARLY LIFE.

The youthful Eardley was educated in Brussels; and to that fact perhaps we may ascribe his affection for the French language, and a certain Galic flair that was so noticeable in his speech and general outlook on life. Later he went to a private school at Esher in Surrey, and then on to Rugby School. He was never a great athlete though he played games fairly well. He was always a voracious reader, and I imagine that he read many books that an ordinary school-boy would never dream of opening. But even then he found life amazingly interesting and entered into everything with the zest of an electric greyhound. if there be such a thing. The simile however is a sound one, as Eardley Norton was always long and lean and fleet, ready for the chase, and his methods were literally electric. Above all things he loved a clean hard fight, and he bit very hard at a forensic hare.

CAREER AT THE BAR.

From Rugby he went on to Merton College, Oxford, where he read about as much, or little, as convention and a gay existence as an undergraduate with a mercurial temparament in those less exacting days demanded. He rode well and hunted hard and spent a good deal of money. He danced and saw life from many angles and thus acquired a varied sense of values and a general experience of human nature that was of great value to him in the kaleidoscope of life that comes within the ken of a busy barrister. From Merton he joined Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the Bar in May 1876. He then joined the Oxford Circuit and went to the Sessions at Oxford and Gloucester. The present Lord Darling was a contemporary and Eardley used to tell amusing tales of the young barrister with the alluring name, who was commonly addressed as "My Darling." From 1876 to 1879 Eardley remained in England doing a little work and appearing as Junior in an occasional Indian Appeal in the Privy Council. But I gather from what he has told me that horses and hounds attracted him more than Torts or Trusts or even the rule in Shelley's case. He never had any love of legal aridities and surely no other such genius in the conduct of criminal cases has emerged from New Square or Old Buildings in Lincoln's Inn. I do not gather, however, that at that time Eardley had shown promise of becoming the Erskine of Asia, the silver-tongued orator and pleader whose name would yet become familiar literally to millions throughout the length and breadth of the great Indian Peninsula.

He landed in Madras in July 1879 to find a High Court manned by a Chief Justice, Sir Carles Turner, and four Puisne Judges. One of the four Puisnes was Muthusami Aiyar J. who was the first Indian lawyer to be elevated to the Bench of the High Court in Madras. Shortly after his arrival the youthful Eardley was appointed Coroner of Madras. He held this mournful office for 8 years till it was abolished by Government. In those days a number of Englishmen were among the leaders of the Bar, and I do not gather that Eardley's rise was meteoric at the start. But his great gifts could not remain hidden. He had perfect command of the English language, a vocabulary that was amazingly wide, and a voice that was not loud but carried far, and a presence that dominated and fascinated every onlooker. Judges and juries in the Mofussil were captivated, and he became a great winner of verdicts. But those are matters within the knowledge of all and I need not dwell upto them.

NORTON THE MAN.

Eardley was a Man. That best describes him. Yet there was not one Eardley but many. To see him in his garden at Merton, Kodaikanal, or at his dinner table was to see him in many ways at his best. He was a delightful host with a fund of anecdote that always sparkled, and laughter was ever upon his lips. But in his study he was another man. He was a demon for hard work, and from his junior in several important cases in which he appeared in Ceylon I learned he considered ten hours work a day quite normal. He spoke in Court more rapidly than most advocates. Yet his lucidity was unimpaired. A reporter once in my hearing begged him to go more slowly, and gave Eardley's word-speed at 200 words a minute. His speed at billiards was less—it usually took us over an hour to amass a score of 100 up.

In this man of many parts poetry found a congenial soil, and he himself wrote more than one sonnet of high merit.

His wit was spontaneous and most delightful. He was a charming after-dinner speaker and in Ceylon always called himself "The Man from Madras." Two years ago this week, when staying with him in his lovely home in Kent, we recalled old days, old ways, and old friends and it was always to Madras that his thoughts reverted. When late last night the sad news reached me in a cable that he had passed away yesterday morning, I felt that in spirit he had been back amongst us, taking a last fond farewell.

CONCLUSION.

Words are feeble things at a moment like this. Perhaps I may be permitted to add my mite of tribute and affection to one who for thirty years was my ideal of what an Advocate should be. When I came to India and needed a new robe I was staying with him at Merton in Kodaikanal.

"Take my robe", he said "I shall never wear it again." And in each letter his heart was still turned towards Madras.

Truly we shall not look upon his like again.

One evening in 1915 Eardley and I were motoring in the Ceylon hills, down the lovely Uda-Pussellawa valley. I pointed out to him a great rock, high up, which in outline was a great recumbent figure with that Roman nose and proud profile, so characteristic of Eardley himself. He looked up and said, "You are right—it is like me." So in stone in Ceylon, the pendant of India, is Eardley's everlasting rock-portrait. And rock somehow is the best medium of Memory for a man like him.

"Here lies the Bayard of the Indian Bar."—"Hindu."

MARCONI STATION AT BEDI PORT

As a part of the development plan for Bedi Port, Kathiawar, India, a Marconi coast station for communication with ships at sea is to be installed to the order of the port commissioner, Lieutenant-Commander Bourne, R. N.

Bedi Port is under the jurisdiction of his Highness Jam Sahib Shri Ranjitsinhji Vibhaji, who is keenly interested in the progress which is being made in this "Liverpool of Kathiawar," and the new coastal wireless station will be fitted with the latest type of Marconi marine equipment. The order has been placed through the Indian Radio Telegraph Company, Ltd.

The equipment will comprise a Marconi type M. C. 13 transmitter of 1-1/2 killowatt power and the new Marconi type 352 receiver. Operating on the interrupted continuous wave system, the type M. C. 13 transmitter incorporates the latest developments of valve transmission and is designed to meet all the requirements of modern telegraph services at sea. It is arranged to transmit on any wave length between 600 and 800 metres. The type 352 receiver is a highly selective and efficient instrument covering the exceptional wave range of 15 to 22,000 metres.

STALIN AND COMMUNISM.

((Continued from page 4).

know a little of Communism, so that they can find out whether it has been discarded in the Soviet Republic or not. Having this knowledge, they would be bitterly disappointed. In the Soviet Republic, all the means of production, distribution and exchange belong to the workers' state; thus these are assured of the ownership of the full value of their labour performed collectively. This is the corner-stone of the Communist society in the process of building.

As regards the industrial intelligentsia, the Soviet Government from the beginning sought to absorb them in the new economic system. Previously, they carried on war upon the new system from inside; therefore, it was necessary to have strict vigilance on them. Now, all hope for a return to the good old days completely vanished, the industrial intelligentsia, that is, engineers, technicians, scientists, etc., are getting reconciled to the new order. The proletariat are not vindictive. The establishment of Communism requires the extirpation of social parasites. Anyone able to perform some useful social labour, has a place in the Communist society, irrespective of whatever he might have been in the past. Here again man is judged not as an abstract entity, but by his social usefulness. As soon as engineers, technicians, scientists, etc. get over their past prejudice, cease to be the agents of overthrown capitalism inside the new order, they consciously become members of the working class, which they always have been actually. In that case, they automatically, come into their own, and by virtue of the superior value produced by their high ly skilled labour become very important members of the new society. None can appreciate their worth more than the Communists who know that human labour is the foundation of civilization. Nowhere can they occupy a prouder position than in the process of Socialist Reconstruction taking place under the leadership of the proletariat in power.

The proletariat do not want to perpetuate their dictatorship as the bourgeoisie want to perpetuate theirs under the veil of parliamentary democracy. The dictatorship of the Proletariat is a transition stage of social reconstruction. As soon as the roots of private property are stamped out classes must disappear. Then man comes to his own, being valued on his own merit. When the proletariat in power fully appreciate the value of the labour performed by the industrial intelligentsia, and raise them to the position of trust and dignity in the new economic order, it does not imply defeat of Communism. On the contrary, it is an indication of a decisive victory of the proletariat, that is, of Communism. It indicates the process of the disappearance of class division—a definite advance towards Communism.—Yours, etc.,

S. K. VIDYARTHI.

Bombay, July 15.

WAGE CUTS IN U. S. A.

Call To Workers To Resist It.

(I. F. T. U.) In 1929, when the great Stock Exchange crash in New York gave the signal for the onset of the world-wide crisis, President Hoover arranged a discussion between labour leaders and big industrialists. It was universally admitted that in order to uphold the purchasing power of the nation everything must be done to prevent wage cutting. Some 20 representatives of the largest industries of the United States pledged themselves personally not to start any movement towards wage-cutting.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

It would seem, therefore, as if the A.F. of L., which had had nothing but wage increases to record since the wage-cutting fever immediately after the War, might have been spared any further trouble in the defence of the wage standard. Throughout the whole of the year 1930 some of the biggest industries (with, of course, exceptional cases of wage reduction) did show traces of a tendency to keep up wages and they did, by this means, manage to hold the crisis in check—at least to a certain degree. But in the winter of 1930-31 there was a gradual slide downhill of the whole wage level, and during the last few months the employers who gave their word personally at the Conference of 1929 have undoubtedly been guilty of breaking it.

At a recent meeting at Washington of the Executive Council of the American A.F. of L. which discussed a big strike of the workers of the Empire Steel Corporation at Mansfield and substantial reductions of wages by the Goodyear and Goodrich Tyre Companies, took the opportunity to make a stirring appeal against the widespread wage cutting campaign.

A MANIFESTO.

The official manifesto paints rather a dark picture of the general position and the prospects in the immediate future, as will be seen from the following passage:

"The Executive gave special attention to the unemployment situation and to the attempt which apparently certain banking interests and certain employers are making to bring about a general reduction in wages. Oviously, the situation is serious. Unemployment has steadily increased. The stress of almost two years of increasing unemployment is being more keenly felt. Suffering and distress prevails while social unrest is steadily increasing. There are strong indications that we are facing a third winter of distressing unemployment."

INDEFENSIBLE.

"The Council believes that a wage cutting policy will positively contribute toward a continuation of the existing unemployment situation. The policy pursued by certain banking interests and employers of labour in attempting to enforce reductions in wages constitues a public violation of the understanding reached at the President's Conference. The Council holds that the action of these employing interests is indefensible both from an ethical and economic point of view. Everyone knows that what we need is a restoration of buying power and the preservation of the American standard of living.

CAPITALIST MENTALITY.

Apparently, those employers who would attempt to enforce reductions in wages think only in terms of increased production. How they expect to market goods produced when they lessen or destroy the already limited purchasing power of millions of people has not yet been explained. What the country needs is the development of buying power, not productive power. The Executive Committee of the American Federation of Labour is of the opinion that the serious unemployment situation which now prevails calls for drastic consideration and drastic action.

RESIST IT.

As usual labour must be depended upon to save the situation and prevent the further imposition of injustice. For this reason the executive council calls upon labour, organized and unorganized, to resist wage reductions. The executive council proposes to appeal to the workers to stand firmly in opposition to wage reductions. The council will urge working men and women, both organized and unorganized to resist to the fullest extent any and all attempts to reduce wages and lower American living standards. In urging that workers take this position the council is inspired by a firm conviction that it is only a step from reductions in wages to continuous, permanent unemployment."

A Congress Of Scientists

The Russian Government is taking an important part in the International Congress on the History of Science and Technology, which was opened by Mr. Lees-Smith, the Education Minister, in the hall of the Royal Geographical Society. There are eight Russian delegates, including Professor Nicolas Bukharin, Professor Joffe, and other leading Soviet scientists. The Russian papers were not received in time to be included in the programme of the sessions, which are being held all this week and there is to be a special sitting on Saturday to hear the Russian addresses.

The Congress, which is the second of the kind and is largely concerned with advocating the claims of science in general historical teaching, is being attended by professors and others from the universities of 24 countries, the delegations from Great Britain, the United States, and India being the largest. The president of the Congress is Dr. Charles Singer, of University College.

Mr. Lees-Smith delivered a striking address at the opening of the Congress. We were beginning to realise, he said, that the ideas which were developing in the minds of the scientists and technologists were moulding the destnies of mankind.

"The progress of invention in our time is proceeding with more rapidity than in any past age, but the great unanswered question still remains. Is the moral progress of mankind keeping pace with his material advance? Man may be well clothed, well fed, he may enjoy amusements and remain an animal still. Everyone accepts the progress of science and invention, but the public is more unwilling to accept the possibility of a progressively rising morality. The supreme question which now remains to be answered is whether these great conquests over nature achieved by scientists and technologists are going to be utilised for the enjoyment and beautification of life or for the destruction of our fellow-men. If ever again they are utilised for purposes of destruction on a large scale, then Western civilisation will finally disappear, and it will rightly disappear, because it will have failed to answer the great moral test by which every civilisation must be judged."

Dr. Charles Singer spoke of the neglect of the great achievements of science in many of the current books of history. In a short discussion of the origin of science he said that the earliest surviving scientific treatises were medical, and in Greek.

Dr. Singer went on to describe two papyri recently published which threw a light on Egyptian science—the Edwin Smith surgical papyrus of the sixteenth century B.C., and the Moscow mathematical papyrus of about the same age. The claim of the Greeks that much of their science was of Egyptian origin became more probable than it seemed a few years ago.

CENTRAL ASIAN CATERPILLAR EXPEDITION.

Failure To Negotiate Mountain Passes.

SRINAGAR, July 19.

News has been received here that the second group of the Central Asian Caterpillar Expedition, including its leader M. Haardt, the French automobile promoter, which is trying to establish the feasibility of crossing the Asian Continent entirely by motorcar, arrived at Burzil Pass yesterday, after a difficult five day journey from Srinagar.

CATERPILLARS DISMANTLED.

Between Gundipur and Burzil the members of the Expedition were obliged completely to dismantle their caterpillar cars which were found inadequate. The first group of the expedition which left Srinagar a fortnight ago has informed M. Haardt that in their opinion it will be impossible for caterpillar cars to proceed between Astor and Bunji. M. Haardt therefore feels that he may have to break the continuity of the journey by motor and abandon caterpillars for ordinary ponies in order to reach Chinese Turkestan where eight larger Caterpillar cars from Peking await him.

The failure of members of the expedition to negotiate the mountain roads north of Srinagar by caterpillar cars after their comparatively easy and eventless journey from Beirut has caused general disappointment as M. Haardt spent three weeks in Srinagar making alterations in tractor automobiles which he believed would adapt them to the most difficult mountain defiles. The third and last group of the expedition which has already abandoned most of its motor equipment and larger wireless apparatus, leaves Srinagar to-day.—A.P.

"AFGHAN ROBIN HOOD." CAPTURED.

PESHAWAR, July 19.

According to a Tass Agency report published in the Kabul newspaners Ibrahim Beg, the Afghan Robin Hood, who has been giving considerable trouble to the Afghan authorities and who this winter was forced by General Shah Mahmud Khan to fly to Russian Turkestan has been captured alive while trying to cross the frontier into Afghanistan. His men were routed and fled and a few have been captured by Soviet troops. Ibrahim Beg has been removed to Tashkent, the capital of Russian Turkestan.—A. P.

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Hakusan ,,	10500	...	@10Aug
x Tango ,,	6893	29 July	12 ,,
Haruna ,,	10500	...	24 ,,
Tokushima Maru	5976	17 Aug.	31 Aug.
Katori ,,	10000	...	@8 Sep.
x Iyo ,,	5962	Aug.	13 Sep.

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xCalls at Cilombo.
(a) From Colombo.

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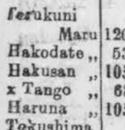

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Havre ,,	25th ,,	8th Aug.
Borneo ,,	9th Aug.	22nd ,,
Celebes ,,	24th ,,	4th Sept

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Cloth Price Declined Rapidly Than Cotton.

—:o:—

LARGEST CARRYOVER AND GOOD CROP PROSPECTS

Messrs. Munds and Winslow have issued the following cotton report dated June 20:—

The market has shown a steadeir tone in the past week, and has rallied moderately from recent lows. We think this recovery is largely of a technical nature and due to improvement in the stock market rather than to any favourable development in textile circles or adverse conditions surrounding the growing crop.

The Census Bureau placed May consumption of American cotton in the United States at 465770 bales which compares with 508714 in April, and 473284 in May last year. Total consumption in the United States for the ten months ending May 31, amounted to 4465000 bales, or 956000 bales less than the amount consumed in the same period last year. With only two months left in the current cotton season, there is little likelihood of any appreciable gain in consumption as compared with last season, and present indications point to a world consumption of American cotton for the year ending July 31, of 11000000 to 11200000 bales.

CLOTH SALES

The figures of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York for May showed sales equal to 71 per cent. of production. Shipments were 91.2 per cent. of production and stocks increased 7 per cent., while unfilled orders decreased 15.5 per cent. Although sales were substantially below production, they were 22000000 yards greater than in April, while production in the two months remained the same.

National Cotton Week was a success, especially among retailers. This increase in sales has not been reflected as yet in primary channels. We think, however, that stocks in the hands of retailers are of moderate proportions, and eventually this will be reflected in increased orders to manufacturers. Stocks of cotton cloth in the hands of both producers and distributors are not large. The price at which many constructions are selling is extremely low even when compared with the relatively low price at which raw cotton is now selling, and we do not think those who are interested in buying cotton cloth will make any mistake in covering a substantial portion of their requirements at current levels. As an example of the extent of the decline in print cloths, we quote the following from a letter of a prominent Worth Street cloth broker:

DECLINE IN CLOTH PRICE.

"The high point for 64|60 38-1|2" 5.35 in 1931 was 5-5|8c per yard. This cloth is now available at 1-1|8c less per yard or approximately 4-1|2c, a decline in price of 600 points (6 cents) per pound of cloth. At 5-5|8c, the 1931 high price, these goods brought 30.09 cents per pound; at to-day's price of 4-1|2c they ngure 24.07 cents per pound. During this period, spot cotton declined 3c a pound or 300 points. It is clear then that the price of cloth has declined far more rapidly than has the price of cotton."

CROP GOOD.

The crop has been making favourable progress in most sections for the past ten days. Temperatures have been more nearly normal, and there has been an absence of washing rains. There have been some complaints of the soil being too dry and baking in some sections of the eastern belt and boll weevils have become more numerous in the Southern third of the belt. The weekly weather reported temperatures generally above normal and beneficial showers in sections where they were needed. Fields are generally clean and with the exception of small areas in the central belt, stands are good.

There has been a tendency on the part of private estimators to place the decrease in acreage at a somewhat digher figure than they did earlier in the season. Expectations are now for a reduction of ten to eleven per cent. in planted acreage against earlier expectations of a decrease of seven to eight per cent.

With the carryover of American cotton approximating 9000000 bales, or nearly four-fifths of the amount of cotton consumed during the current cotton year, we think any sustained advance is unlikely to take place unless there is a big improvement in general business throughout the world, or something akin to a crop failure occurs. While either of the above contingencies is a possibility in the reasonably near future neither is as yet in the realm of probability.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, July 18.

Our Sugar Market ruled steady during the whole week and prices for Spot as well as for New Positions improved by about 1|2-Anna per Cwt. Demand in Spot was also on the limited scale in account of continuous rains. Slight fluctuations are expected in the near future as there are sufficient stocks of sugar to last for about 2 to 3 months. Stocks of Russian sugar are still heavy and amount to about 2,80,000 bags. European holders sold about 1150 tons of Russian sugar at Rs. 12-11 to Rs. 12-12 on one month delivery terms. There was also some business of Java Sugar which is to arrive per S.S. "Surada" and S.S. "Arabia" at the rate of Rs. 5-5-6 and Rs. 5-5-3 per cwt. F.B.H. respectively. Most of the sugar now to arrive is supposed to be unsold in view of firm prices at Java. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were:—

JAVA READY—

June|July Rs. 13-3-6 and Rs. 13-2-9.

August|Sept. Rs. 5-5-6 and Rs. 5-4-6.

Oct|Decr. Rs. 5-5-0 and Rs. 5-5-0.

RUSSIAN READY—

From Rs. 12-11 to Rs. 12-15 and from Rs. 12-10 to Rs. 12-14.

Karachi and Calcutta report quiet markets. Spot prices at Karachi declined by about 2-1|2 Annas and then improved by about an Anna. Prices ruling there today are Rs. 12-9-3 and Rs. 8-3-3 respectively.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Java is reported to be steady, with a gain of 1|8 pt. per 100 kilos in Spot. Total export from Java for the month of June estimated at 129855 tons, of which 54577 tons came to India. This year crop of Associated Mills estimated at 2699000 tons.

New York reports a gain of 3 points around. Mills in the United States this year estimated at 21,30,000 tons and deliveries 1194000 tons, against 2455000 tons and 2235000 tons respectively last year. Consumption in the United Kingdom during the month of June estimated at 182000 tons.

Continental weather is reported to be favourable and backwardness is made up. London Terminal Market is reported to be unchanged.

ARRIVALS.

S.S. "Pundit" arrived during the week with a cargo of about 2908 bags of Java Sugar. S.S. "Surada," S.S. "Nizam" and S.S "Arabia" are expected to arrive on about 30th July, 6th August and 12th August with a cargo of about 25000, 10,000 and 45,000 bags respectively.

OFFTAKE & STOCKS.

Offtake during the week is estimated at 20,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 3,80,000 bags.

The following are the quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR—

Ready Rs. 13-3-0 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 5-6-3 per cwt. F.B.H.

SHIPMENT—

June Rs. 5-5-6 per cwt. F.B.H.

July Rs. 5-5-0 per cwt. F.B.H.

Aug|Sept. Rs. 5-5-0 per cwt. F.B.H.

Oct|Decr. Rs. 5-5-0 per cwt. F.B.H.

RUSSIAN—

Ready Rs. 12-10 to Rs. 12-14 per cwt.

Tone:—Steady.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 20.

	Bales.
Central India	50
Barsi-Nugger	95
Berar	55
Central Provinces	19
Dholera	898
N.-W. Provinces	454
Rajputana	25
Sind-Punjab	495
Broach	102
Westerns-Northerns	299
Cotton	2,492
	Cwts.
Wheat	24,527
Linseed	4,973
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	14
Gingellyseeds	2,279
Poppysseeds	40
Groundnuts	10,768
Castorseeds	4,245
Rice	4,927
Mowraseeds	11
Gram	1,432
Joowar	3,614
	Tons.
Coal	684

MONEY MARKETS.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS
Bombay, July 20.

B C Rate T T 1/5 3/4.
B C Rate D D 1/5 25/32.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 July.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 13/16
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 August.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16
Banks Buying D D 1/5 27/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 31/32 July.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 31/32 August.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 15/16 September
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 278 3/4
Banks Selling T T 278 1/2
Banks Buying T T 277 1/2
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 910
Banks Buying D D 927
Banks Buying 3 Mos 938
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 137 1/4
Banks Buying 60 days 135
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 68/7/8
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 86 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156-1|4.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/2
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.84 5/8 18th inst. Nom.
Shanghai/London1/3 3/16 20th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 13/32 18th inst.-Nom.
London/Paris 123.55 18th inst.
London/Belgium 34.81 18th inst.
London/Switzerland 23.93 18th inst.
London/Italy 92.80 18th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quieter.
Gold £4-4-11 1/2 17th inst. £4-4-11 1/2 18th inst.
Silver London Ready 13 17th inst. 13 1/8 18th inst.
Silver London Forward 12 15/16 17th inst. 13 1/16 18th inst.
Silver New York Ready 28 1/8 17th inst. 28 1/4 18th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 2 3/8 p.c. 17th inst. 2 3/8 p.c. 18th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 2 3/4 p.c. 17th inst. 2 3/4 p. c. 18th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2½ per cent.
Money:—Call 5 per cent. 3 Mos. 4-1/4 per cent. 6 Mos 4 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

Quotation Of Local Mill Cloth.

Bombay, July 20.

		Rs. A. P.
KHADI.		
Textile	Per lb.	0 8 0
Century	,,	0 7 9
Karimbhoy	,,	0 7 8
Moon	,,	0 8 0
E. D.	,,	0 8 0
		Rs. A. P.
LONG CLOTH full weight 34-40 In.)		
Century 91-1|2-92-1|2	,,	0 11 3
Century 6404-8705	,,	0 12 0
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	0 11 6
Pehlad	,,	0 11 3
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	0 11 3
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	0 0 0
Daud Sahib	,,	0 11 0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) NO. 5202, 5303.		
Rechal	,,	0 12 0
Moon	,,	0 12 0
Devid	,,	0 12 0
Phoenix	,,	0 12 0
Hindustan	,,	0 11 9
Crown	,,	0 12 0
LONG CLOTH X Quality.		
Apollo	,,	0 11 3
Century	,,	0 11 9
Devid	,,	0 11 3
Jam	,,	0 11 9
Maher	,,	0 11 3
Spring	,,	0 11 9
Jecob	,,	0 11 3
LONG CLOTH Satin Calendar 34-42 In.		
Textile (Hand)	,,	0 11 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 11 0
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 11 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 11 0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 10 9
Sakuntla	,,	0 11 0
Pehlad (Siwala)	,,	0 10 6
Devid	,,	0 10 9
Atlas	,,	0 10 3
Maher	,,	0 11 9
Jubili	,,	0 11 0
Sundri	,,	0 10 9
SALITA.		
Tata	,,	0 10 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 10 6
DHOOTIES 7, 8 and 9 Yards.		
Spring (Balance)	,,	0 12 0
Textile (Bicycle)	,,	0 11 9
Century	,,	0 12 0
Jecob	,,	0 11 6
Mun Mill	,,	0 12 0
Devid	,,	0 11 3
Barsi	,,	0 11 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards.		
Spring (Balance)	,,	0 11 6
Textile (Bicycle)	,,	0 11 6
Century	,,	0 11 6
Jecob	,,	0 11 6
Mun Mill	,,	0 11 6
Devid	,,	0 11 3
1386 Tata	,,	0 11 0
GIN, COLOURED.		
B 1515 Ratilal	,,	9 0 0
A 1515 Tulsidas	,,	8 8 0
779 (Balance)	,,	10 0 0
4141 (Balance)	,,	10 0 0
MBW Century	,,	10 0 0
EWB Maneckji	,,	9 4 0
LEPAD, Big Size		
Spring	,,	0 11 0
Textile	,,	0 11 0
Century	,,	0 11 0
Moon	,,	0 10 6
Devid	,,	0 10 6
Apollo	,,	0 10 6
MARKIN JAPAN (Indian quality).		
Toyo Podar	,,	0 0 0
1098	,,	0 0 0
9810	,,	0 0 0
42042	,,	8 8 0
3850	,,	9 0 0
Century	,,	0 0 0
3838	,,	6 12 0
4038	,,	0 0 0
4138	,,	7 7 0
4438	,,	8 0 0
2142	,,	0 0 0
4488	,,	7 12 0
BLACK CHECK.		
5800 Sholapur	,,	7 0 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14.		
Kanta	,,	0 14 0
Victoria	,,	0 13 0
Pehlad	,,	0 14 3
City	,,	0 14 6
Framji	,,	0 13 6

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, July 20.

Following steadier advices our market opened at Rs. 192/8 for Broach A./M. delivery and advanced to Rs. 194/12 on buying by Bazar operators and covering by shorts. There was scarcity of contracts and the statistical situation of Indian Cotton being strong the general sentiment has again inclined on the bull side. Operators are holding optimistic views regarding the London Conference. Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 2 to 3 points on previous closing prices of New York but Liverpool opened firm at a rise of 2 points and later cables showed an additional rise of 1 point.

Prices in our market rose to Rs. 195/8 and closed at 5.30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A. 183/12
Broach A/M. 195
Oomra July 171
Oomra D/J. 168/4
Bengal July 150
Bengal D/J. 141

COTTON TENDERS.
Bombay, July 20.

	To-day	Total
Broach J/A.	——	17400
Bengal July	500	6300
Oomra July	1100	9,400

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, July 20.

July	137.00+1.80
October	130.00+0.10
January	129.00+0.10

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, July 20.

108 Bussan & Co., Khandwa 177.
104 Bussan & Co. Harsud 178.
100 Bussan & Co. Julna 173.
54 Bussan & Co. Sailu 173.
80 Bussan & Co. Manavadar 186
25 Bussan & Co. Bhesha 182 1/2.
101 G. G. Kesha Pandurna 7 on to Umra.
100 Moon mill Jagadia 245 1/2.
63 Ralli Bros. Bhavnagar 160.
55 Bussan & Co. Khirakya 178.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, July 20.

Bengal Superfine	157
Bengal Fine	152
Bengal F.G.	147
Sind-Punjab Fine	152
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	147
Wardha-Hingt Fine	177
Nagpur Savner Fine	177
Yeotmal Fine	172
Arvi Fine	172
Amraoti Fine	172
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	172
Mulkapur Fine	170
Khandesh Fine	170
Muthia Fine	162
Muthia F.G.	157
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	177
Sailu F.G.G.S.	167
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	177
Burwah Sanavad Fine	172
Indore/Ujjain Fine	177
Broach Fine	192
Broach F. G.	187
Compta Good	220
Jinja	275
Busoga	280

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, July 20.

	1930-31	1929-30
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date 18-7-31	8869000	8636000
Receipts Yesterday 18-7-31	400	1000
Exports to date 18-7-31	6841000	6776000
Stock at Ports 17-7-31	2839000	1583000
Stock Interior Towns 17-7-31	2839000	1573000
17-7-31	834000	599000
Stock Liverpool 17-7-31	983000	815000
Visible Supply 17-7-31	5407000	3073000
Quality out of Sight 17-7-31	13115000	13913000
Quantity of Sight 17-7-31	10776000	12622000

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSON.
Bombay, July 20.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 34/9 Highest Rs. 34/11 Lowest Rs. 34/6/6 Closing Rs. 34/7
Groundnut Seeds Delivery Aug. Opening Rs. 33/13 Highest Rs. 33/14 Closing Rs. 33/6/6

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 20.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 380/- per ton.
Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 13/- per case of 84 lbs.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 70/- per ton.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

WALL-STREET SELLING BUT TRADE BUYING

Liquidation Only Source Of Supply Of Contracts

Bombay, July 20.

The New York Cotton futures market early advanced on Saturday on higher Liverpool advices, later declined on Wall Street selling and again went up on Trade buying. Prices opened at a rise of 3 to 5 points but during the first hour there was speculative selling which wiped out the opening advance and prices declined 10 points under previous close. At this level there was increased trade buying and prices improved 13 points from the lowest level and closed at a net rise of 4 to 1 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 9.30c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 1 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 9.06c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened quiet at a decline of 3 points. Feeling was a little more optimistic with some foreign buying, covering by shorts and trade calling were also in evidence and the market closed at a rise of 2 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 5 points to 5.12 and sales amounted to 4,000 Bales.

Indian Cotton prices closed unchanged and Egyptian Cotton prices closed at a rise of 2 points.

REUTER'S NEW YORK WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

On the New York Cotton Exchange this week prices weakened due to the financial crisis in Germany, with reports of good weather in the South stimulating selling. The decline brought in covering on the firmer technical position, while of late a more hopeful feeling developed as regards the European situation. However, apart from some buying by the Trade and covering, the demand seemed to be restricted by the reports of beneficial rains in the South.

The crop generally is supposed to be making rather better than usual mid-July progress. Apprehensions of immediate damage by drought have been relieved, but the continuance of wet weather will probably revive fears of damage by boll-weevil.

Contracts have become comparatively scarce whenever liquidation has slackened or the market has turned upward and this is likely to continue until the new crop has moved.

Current statistics tend to confirm the estimates of the world's carry-over being about 9,000,000 bales.

FUNDAMENTALS AGAINST RISE.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co state:—

Prices were steady on more hopeful German outlook but favourable crop conditions have restrained Wall Street's bullish enthusiasm. Barside estimates the World's consumption of American Cotton at the end of May at 92,85,000 Bales against 11,251.000 Bales same period last season and probable current season's total consumption at 11,100,000 Bales against 13,021,000 Bales last season and July-end carry-over at 9 million Bales.

Garside also estimates World's Mill Stocks at the end of May at 22,10,000 Bales against 23,99,000 Bales last year, and reports heavy curtailment of American Mill activity during this month and anticipates its continuance until the end of August and also reports large Coffee areas in Brazil and Wheat areas in Argentine being put into Cotton and Russian Government's program of raising 30 lac Bales. Cotton this season against 18 lac Bales last year. American Cotton Crop Service reports picking having commenced in the Rio Grande Balley and anticipates a good bottom and middle crop in the Southern half of the belt due to high temperatures and light rains upto 10th inst. The same Service reports high June temperatures have given a distinct setback to weevil and the small sized heavily fruited plants have unusually good tap-roots to withstand any serious weevil damage. Owing to cheap labour, seeds and less use of Fertilisers, some authorities are estimating the cost of production for current season's harvest at 7 1/2 cents per lb. and present Cotton prices are considered more remunerative than wheat.

In view of the present scarcity of Contracts and expectation of some better political developments in India and on the Continent, sentimentally prices may advance but above fundamental facts do not warrant any sustained improvement. Moreover, the Farm Board is closely watching the crop progress and has not yet announced its policy as to holdings but should the new yield be over 13 1/2 million Bales Farm Board may decide to release their holdings. Latest cables from Paris indicate abortive conversations between American and German representatives over loan terms.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

N. Y. October Highest 9.47 pl. .05 Lowest 9.33—.08.

N. Y. December Highest 9.69 (11-54 a.m.) Lowest 9.56 (10-45 a.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Heavy rains Texas market awaiting political news.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

"Our travelling man wires from Texas:—In South Texas condition is irregular but improving fast. Cotton plants one to three feet high and fruiting fine. Clear and dry weather is needed."

"Between mid-night and daylight continued rains in Texas. Weather cooler."

Reuter's cable:—New York market early advanced on higher Liverpool advices, later declined on Wall St., selling and again went up on trade buying.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) eq. to 5.30.

Broach A|M (Expected) Rs. 192-1|2 eq. to 4.36.

Difference 94 pts. eq. to R. 41|.

New York May (Close) 10.17 eq. to 5.08.

Broach A|M (Expected) Rs. 192-1|2 eq. to 4.36.

Difference 72 pts. eq. to Rs. 31|.

Liverpool-New York:—

(At N. Y. close and L'pool due) Oct. 61, May 43 (American points.)

ASTRAL COTTON CABLE No. 7.

Big Bullish wave is signalled over all commercial markets. Cotton, the King of trade will have major effect, keep on the Bull side, as Benefactor is helping general trade recovery. Every commodity will advance. Rampant rises with occasional sharp setbacks are indicated as Mars becomes furious.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, July 20.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st September

In full-pressed Bales.

	18-7-31	This year.
Khandesh		322,940
Central India	50	336,679
Barsi and Nagar	95	167,366
Hyderabad-Gaorani		84,810
Berar	55	584,203
Central Provinces	69	369,459
Total Oomras	219	1,865,457
Dholera	898	276,789
N.-W. Provinces	454	91,767
Rajputana	25	51,628
Sind-Punjab	495	121,122
Broach	102	299,547
Coompta & Dharwar		86,390
Westerns-Northerns	299	45,515
Cocoanada		24
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		41,239
Persian		603
American		126,644
Egyptian and African		305,107
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		407
Total	2,492	3,312,239

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
Bombay, July 20.
1st Sept. to 16th July

In full-pressed Bales.

	18-7-31	This year.
Europe	1,302	560,394
Japan & China	11,450	1,662,755
Coast Ports		21,813
Up-country by Rail		205,270
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		52,495
Total	12,752	2,502,726

BOMBAY PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, July 20.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat Sept.	3 5 0
Wheat May	2 15 3
Linseed Sept.	6 12 3
Linseed May	7 1 6
Castorseed	6 13 0
Groundnuts	6 11 0
Cottonseed	2 9 0

GOLD AND SILVER
Bombay, July 20.

	Rs. a. p.
Mint Gold Ready	21 3 9
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	21 4 0
Mint Gold 2nd ,,	21 4 3
Silver Ready	44 4 0
Silver 1st Settlement	44 3 0
Silver 2nd ,,	43 14 0

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on 14 April, 2017

JUPITER GENERAL
Its Head Office in Forf, Insurance Co., Ltd. has Bombay. J11

The Bombay Chronicle

JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns in India. J12

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1931

WORKING COMMITTEE & COMMUNAL PROBLEM

—:o:—

"No Better Solution Could Be Devised"

The "Mussalman" of Calcutta writes:—

We beg to draw the serious attention of our countrymen and co-religionists to the scheme for the solution of the communal problem as formulated by the Working Committee of the Congress. If there should be a settlement of the differences between the Hindus, the Muslims and the Sikhs—and there is absolutely no difference of opinion, we believe, that there should be such a settlement—then it will be found on a close examination of the scheme that no better one can be devised. Of course, minor alternations and additions here and there may be necessary but the scheme as a whole is one that, if accepted by all parties and communities concerned, will solve the communal problem. It says,

GUARANTEE.

"(A) The Article in the constitution relating to the fundamental rights should include a guarantee to the communities concerned of the protection of their culture, languages, scripts, education and profession and practice of religion and religious endowments; (B) the personal laws shall be protected by a specific provision to be embodied in the constitution; (C) the protection of political and other rights of minority communities in the various provinces shall be the concern and be within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government."

These are sufficient safeguards for the protection of the rights and the personal laws of the minorities and we do not think that any better safeguards can be provided for them in a self-governing India.

The Working Committee is committed to adult franchise and cannot entertain any alteration in the franchise. The Committee, however, wishes to make it clear that in any event the franchise shall be uniform and so extensive as to reflect in electoral roll the proportion in population of every community. No section of the Mussalmans want anything other than this.

ELECTORATERS.

As for electorate the scheme says,

"(3) (A) Joint electorates shall form the basis of representation in the future Constitution of India; (B) for the Hindus in Sind, the Muslims in Assam and the Sikhs in the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province, and for the Hindus and Muslims in any province where they are less than 25 per cent of the population, seats shall be reserved in the Federal and Provincial Legislatures on the basis of population with the right to contest additional seats.

Here the question of joint or separate electorate arises and we have dwelt on the question so many times that we do not consider it necessary to deal with it again here. We think that no better suggestion can be made for the solution of the problem of electorate and representation of different communities that may be acceptable and fair to all the communities concerned. Any other sort of electorate and representation is sure to reduce the Muslim majority in Bengal to a minority in the Council.

IN THE SERVICE.

As for appointments the Working Committee makes the following proposal:—

"(4) Appointments shall be made by a non-party Public Service Commission which shall prescribe the minimum qualifications and which shall have due regard to the efficiency of the public service as well as to the principle of equal opportunity for all communities for a fair share in the public service of the country."

If this is not fair to all then what is? We do not think that there can be any reasonable objection to this formula in any quarter.

The other proposals or suggestions are as follows:—

SIND SEPARATION.

"(5) In the formation of the Federal and Provincial Cabinets, the interests of the minority communities should be recognised on the convention.

"(6) The North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan shall have the same form of Government and administration as the other provinces.

"(7) Sind shall be constituted into a separate province provided the people of Sind are prepared to bear the financial burden of a separate province and

"(8) The future Constitution of the country shall be Federal, the residuary powers shall vest in the federating units, unless on further examination it is found to be against the best interests of India."

The above four proposals are what the Mussalmans of all sections have been demanding all along. So far as separation of Sind is concerned it is, of course, conditional but we think that the condition is not unfair. While the provinces are all going to be autonomous it will not we think, be at all reasonable if any province——in this case, Sind——is to depend on subvention from the Central Government for a part of the necessary expenses for its administration.

Moreover, the residuary powers will vest in the federating units unless on further examination it is found to be against the best interests of India. There is absolutely nothing unreasonable in this condition.

NO BETTER TERMS POSSIBLE.

We do not think that better terms can be obtained for the solution of the communal question than what are embodied in the Congress Working Committee's scheme; and we believe that it will be acceptable to all sections of the Mussalmans except those who would play into the hands of the British imperialists who do not at all like that there should be any settlement of the communal differences and who would have sway over India by following the policy of divide and rule, to the detriment of the interests of the Indian people as a whole and to the benefit of the few who would be content with living the lives of glorified slaves in their own cotherland.

If the scheme be not acceptable to any party or any section of the people, they are at liberty to produce another that may be acceptable to all, and the Congress Working Committee, as it has already said, would readily accept it. So far there has been too much destructive criticism in connexion with proposals for communal settlement. The Congress Working Committee has placed before the country a constructive proposal—a proposal which in our opinion, is on the whole fair to all——and we therefore hope that all reasonable-minded people will see their way to accepting it, with modifications here and there, if necessary.

RAE BARELI MUSLIMS

Nationalist Party Formed

LUCKNOW, July 16.

Choudhry Khaliq-uz-Zaman and Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai visited Rae Bareli on July 13.

In the evening, a public meeting of the Muslims was held in the Town Hall, under the presidency of Mr. Afzal, who, in his opening remarks, expressed himself for joint electorates provided the Muslim voter were given the same voting proportion on the electoral register he would be their proportion in the members of the Legislatures.

Choudhry Khaliq-uz-Zaman followed him, and explained to the meeting at length, the advantages of joint electorates.

After the termination of the meeting, a local Muslim Nationalist Party was formed, with a strong and influential executive.—"Hindustan Times."

SRINAGAR FIRING

Telegram To Viceroy

The following telegram has been sent to the Viceroy:—

"Peaceful Muslim crowd has been fired upon in Srinagar resulting in several deaths and numerous persons wounded. Medical aid has been denied. Some are in precarious condition. Solicit British help and protection. The military are harassing the Muslims. There is complete 'hartal' in the city for mourning over the dead."—"Muslim Outlook".

LAHORE, July 18.

By pouring Liqua Strychina instead of Aqua, Dr. Lachran Das Ball (Retired Sub-Assistant Surgeon and X-Ray Specialist) poisoned himself and died before medical assistance could be requisitioned.—AP.

FRANCO-GERMAN UNDERSTANDING

Delegates Fully Optimistic

PROSPECTS OF LONDON CONFERENCE

LONDON, July 19.

Paris.—London Conference will be strictly limited to the examination of financial and economic crisis in Germany. This was the outcome of the big conference held this morning, at conclusion of which, smiling delegates were photographed together. The prospects of better Franco-German understanding at present are very bright.—Reuter.

HENDERSON TO MEET FRENCH PREMIER

Preliminary Talks In Paris Before London Conference

RUGBY, July 18.

It is announced by the Foreign Office to-day that Mr. Henderson Foreign Secretary, will take part on Sunday morning in the conversation at Presidence de Counseil and has accepted the invitation of M. Laval, the French Premier, to luncheon. Afterwards he will leave by the afternoon train for London with a view to reporting on Sunday night to the Prime Minister in anticipation of a Cabinet meeting on Monday morning to consider the business of the Conference which is due to meet at 6 the same evening.

Mr. Henderson called on Mr. Laval this morning and later visited Mr. Stimson, the American State Secretary.

PARIS TALKS

Dr. Bruening and Dr. Curtius reach Paris this evening and will see the French Ministers. According to Paris messages this preliminary conversation will be followed by more or less an informal discussion at which not only the British and American representatives will be present but also Italian and Belgian Ministers. These contracts are reegrded as preliminary to the London Conference, the opening meeting of which on Monday night will probably be held at the Premier's residence, 10, Downing Street. Mr. Stimson, the American State Secretary, is being joined at Paris by Mr. Mellon, the American Treasurer, who during the last few days has been in South France. It is considered as unlikely that any decisions will be reached prior to the assembly of Conference in London.

PRESS AND FRENCH ATTITUDE

Although any indications that France is prepared to co-operate in giving financial assitsance to Germany in the present crisis are cordially welcomed here. The British press continues to be somewhat dubious as to the efficacy of the French proposal for five hundred million dollar guaranteed loan. The "Times" says: "Apart altogether from political conditions which are being suggested—no doubt tentatively for they will scarcely bear examination in their present form—there are certain broad economic facts to be remembered. The present crisis is due almost entirely to the loss of confidence on the part of Germany's creditors in her ability to meet her existing commitments under the Young Plan. In order to pay reparations she has been forced to borrow abroad and she has already borrowed too much. It is, therefore, difficult to see how the addition of another one hundred million pounds to the burden of her external debt would help matters.—B.O.W.

Stimson & Mellon Arrive

LONDON, July 19.

Messrs. Henderson, Stimson and Mellon arrived in London from Paris at 11 to-night and they were welcomed at Victoria Station by Mr. MacDonald, French Ambassador and a large crowd. Mr. Henderson immediately proceeded to Downing Street to report to Mr. MacDonald the result of his conversations at Paris, preparatory to special Cabinet meeting on Monday morning to draft the agenda of the Conference.

Mr. Henderson in a statement said that his decision to postpone his visit to Berlin was very difficult, but no other course was possible. He hoped that he would soon make a visit. He emphasised the importance of Franco-German understanding as a very useful piece of preparatory work for the London Conference.—Reuter.

FRANCO-GERMAN CONVERSATIONS

Official Communique

LONDON, July 19.

Paris.—The result of two days' momentous Franco-German conversations was announced at eleven to-night in a communique which stats that the French representatives "realising the gravity of the German crisis have declared, that under reserve of certain financial guarantees and measures of political appeasement, they will be ready to discuss later the terms of financial co-operation in an international frame-work. "The communique adds that the representatives of the two Governments have "emphasised their determination to create between them, in all possible measure, conditions favourable to effective collaboration in political and economic domains and have agreed to associate their efforts, so that credit and confidence might be restored in an atmosphere of calm and security.—Reuter.

CAWNPORE SHOOTING OUTRAGE

LAHORE, July 18.

A shooting outrage ascribed to revolutionaries occurred this afternoon in which one Hindu was injured. The Police took into custody one Asnikumar who was found cleaned the bloodstained floor.—A.P.

TEN YEARS AFTER

Automatic Joint Electorates

MADRAS MUSLIMS' SCHEME

MADRAS, July 18.

Moulana Zafar Ali Khan of Lahore has been in Madras for sometime trying to bring about a settlement regarding the question of electorates amongst the Muslims of Madras. After a number of informal conferences that were held of representatives of various schools of Muslim political thought under the presidency of Sowcar C. Abdul Hakim Saheb, ex-Sheriff of Madras and a leading merchant, the following settlement was arrived at a Conference of Muslim leaders last evening. It is understood that the same will be placed before a public meeting of Muslims to be held on Monday the 20th instant:

"With a view to effect a compromise amongst the various schools of Muslim Political thought and with the further object of adjusting the Intercommunal relations this Conference resolves:—

That separate electorates shall continue for ten years after the new constitution comes into force with reservation of seats for Muslims on population basis and with such weightage for minorities below 25 per cent as shall not reduce any majority to a minority or even equality.

That in provinces where the Muslims are in a majority, joint electorates shall automatically become the law of the land after the aforesaid period of ten years simultaneously with the introduction of adult franchise provided that in no case shall the majority in any such province be reduced to an equality much less a minority.

That if adult franchise is not introduced after ten years seats for Muslims in majority provinces shall be reserved on population basis with joint electorates; weightage being allowed to non-Muslim minorities below 25 per cent provided that no majority is reduced to either a minority or equality.

That in the provinces where the Muslims are in a minority separate electorates shall continue for ten years with the weightage as at present and thereafter representation shall be on the basis of joint electorates with reservation and weightage for a period of five years on expiry of which it shall be open to the Muslim voters to decide by a majority what shall be the form of electorate thereafter.—A. P.

ALL AGAINST TAX INCREASE

Pudukotah Riots

DURBAR'S LENGTHY COMMUNIQUE

PUDUKOTAH, July 19.

A lengthy communique issued by the Pudukotah Durbar on the recent disturbances confirms the details previously wired. The Communique says that on the night of 14th inst. prominent townsmen, followed by a large crowd, went to the house of the President of the Council of Administration and on pain of closure of shops the next morning, demanded the immediate cancelation of the proposed revision of the property tax. The President promised to examine the matter further with the Dewan, the next day. The following morning large crowds converged on public offices and the presidents house. They were met by the chief Magistrate and the police Commissioner but despite the attempts of the President to pacify the mob the latter resorted to intensive stone-throwing. The majority of the force and the force under them were struck by missiles thrown by the crowd and a sub-inspector was severely injured. The situation became extermely dangerous and the magistrate after due warning ordered the police to fire. As a result of this, one rioter was killed.

"RUSH UPON POLICE."

The crowd thereupon rushed upon the police and the State troops whose resistance collapsed. The State officials retreated to the public offices which were at once completely surrounded by a mob estimated at 2,000. The crowd attacked the public offices and succeeded in entering the chief Court buildings and caused considerable damage. They removed and burnt furniture, books, records. The official receivers office was also set on fire. When the mob was about to force entrance into the Terasury the besieged officers considered it expedient to agree under duress to the cancellation of the revision tax. This had the desired effect and the storming of the remaining public offices gradually subsided. Meawhile a portion of the crowd after attacking and looting the president's house and also the town police station and the houses of some police officers effected entry into the central jail, seriously injuring the jailor, and released the convicts.

It is understood that during the attack eight rioters were injured and one killed by gunfire. The riot subsided by noon. Military help was requisitioned from Trichinopoly and the Agent to the Governor-General arrived from Trivandrum the same night. The situation has since been quiet. An inquiry has been instituted into the part taken by the police force and the troops and their conduct and further examination of the revision tax as promised by the President is being fulfilled.

A COMMUNAL RIOT.

News has been received here from a village thirteen miles from Pudukotah of rioting between Kallars and Muslims. The reason of the rioting is said to be dissatisfaction among the Kallars at the heavy interest charged to them by Muslim money lenders. A small contingent of reserves and military has been despatched to the scene from Pudukotah.—A. P.

Demand For Enquiry

LAHORE, July 16.

The Muslim Naujawan Committee met to-day and accepted resolutions condemning the firing by Kashmir State police upon Muslims without warning, appealing to the Government of India to interfere in the matter and give satisfaction to the Muslims, expressing sympathy with the sufferers and relations, praying for those who have suffered martyrdom and calling upon the Mussalmans of India, especially those of the Punjab to take the matter into their own hands and appoint an enquiry committee to make an enquiry into the tragedy.—"Muslim Outlook."

DISTRESS IN THAR PARKAR.

Collecting Revenue From The Starving

Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram writes from Bardoli:

A very distressing situation is developing in Thar Parkar District in Sind. The Thar Division of the District is entirely without irrigation. The soil is very poor and the crops always fetch cheap prices. During this year the peasants are passing through very trying times owing to the fall in agricultural prices. At the same time the Government is proceeding with its tax collection very rigorously. I have just received information from Syt. Dhalumal, member of the Desh Sava Mandal, who is managing the Gandhi Ashram at Cadro, one of the principal towns in the District. He writes that poverty is so great that spinners are coming from as long a distance as 60 miles with their woollen yarn for sale at the Ashram with a view to be able to pay the land revenue. Many of the peasants are selling even the clothes which they had prepared for their family use, with the result that they will have to pass through a very hard time in the coming cold weather. The pressure of the tax gathering officials is so great that people are forced to sell their ornaments, cattle, and clothes and even other articles of domestic use. They are not able to get any loan from money-lenders in these times. Most of the peasants are too poor to keep any cattle except goats. These supply milk and whey for the family, but there have been recent cases in which the peasants have had to sell their goats at As. 6 for each in order to be able to pay the Government its assessment. I am afraid if the Government continues its harsh policy of recovering its revenue in the face of the utter poverty of the peasants of Thar, it will be sowing the seeds of deep discontent.

"CONGRESS AGREES TO SIKH DEMAND"

"Sikhs Should Support The New Formula," Says S. Sardul Singh

Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar, in a statement to the Press writes:—

At the pressure of certain section of the Indian public, the Congress Working Committee has placed before the country a solution of the communal problem which is expected to receive the largest amount of support from reasonably-minded amongst the Hindus, Sikhs, and Muslims. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's statement and the statements of Dr. Ansari, Maulana Azad, and Malik Barkat Ali show how responsible opinion amongst the Hindus and Muslims has viewed the new formula. I hope it will receive similar support from amongst the Sikhs.

A large section of the Sikhs did not support the Nehru solution because, though it allowed the Hindu and Muslim minorities reservation of seats on the population basis with a right to contest the remaining seats, it did not make the same concession to the Sikhs. The resolution, which was passed at Amritsar by the first All-Parties Conference on the subject, insisted on this concession and later on at Lucknow the Sikh representatives even expressed their willingness to accept proportional representation. Now when the Congress has agreed to this demand of the Sikhs I feel sure, every reasonable person amongst them will accept the new formula without any reserve.

In fact before the resolution was finally passed, the Congress Working Committee had the good fortune of hearing informally the probable views of the Sikh League on the subject. The Committee was assured that it would not be difficult for the Sikh League school of thought to accept the formula. Later on, it was also decided by the Working Committee that to further satisfy the minorities in the provinces, the protection of minority interests be made a Federal subject. This was also unanimously passed and now forms an integral part of the new proposals.

There is a class amongst the Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs, who do not want any settlement of the communal question. They are mostly the henchmen of the people who want to keep India under perpetual subjugation on the plea of communal differences. No one can convert these people to any reasonable views; their voice is the voice of the exploiter; and those who are after Indian exploitation can listen to no reason. Leaving such people, I hope none amongst the Sikhs would now hesitate to endorse the new proposals.

HINDU MAHILASHRAMA

Jamnalalji Performs Opening Cerimony

(From Our Correspondent.)

VILE PARLE, July 17.

On the premises of the Bhagini Seva Mandir on the 16th inst. a select gathering met to witness the performance of the opening ceremony of the Hindu Mahila Ashram. The ceremony was performed by Sheth Jamnalalji.

Sjt. Kalidas Dave, the Secretary read the numerous messages of good wishes and bright prospects. Mahatma Gandhi, Kaka Kalelkar of Gujarat Vidyapith, Smt. Jankidevi, specially sent letters to the Secretary regretting their inabilities to attend.

Mahatmaji in brief but pointed Gujarati letter to Sheth Jamnalalji said: "I regret my non-attendance at the opening ceremony of the Ashrama. This new responsibility is, however, far heavier and then already too numerous. But the works which men begin in the name of God, are always blessed by Him. We must entertain that faith. This is a very valuable experience for Shanta. May God give her faith and strength."

Sheth Jamnalalji then traced the history of the Ashrama since its inception and narrated the falling and the unbearable conditions in which Hindu society used to keep its womenfolk, specially the widows. The life of the Hindu widow, he said, was literally sacrificed at the cruel altar of custom and tradition, while they were considered to be doomed to eternal perdition. The plight of a Hindu widow of the Upper Class was thus deplorable, and something was necessary to be done to lift them up from the depressed condition. The writings and preachings of Mahatma Gandhi did much, to change the outlook of our society. He performed the super-human task, and brought a ray of hope, and an interest to live, to these unfortunate sisters. The ideals and the work of Mahatmaji in this regard were too well known. And the Ashram is to be conducted on those ideals and direction. Whatever our individual opinion on re-marriages of widows, he must make it clear, that the policy of the Ashrama would non-interfering. The Ashrama intended to train widows in the service of society and of nation, and thus direct their depressed life in a useful channel of service and sacrifice. They will be allowed, otherwise, to develop the qualities and capacities in any manner they chose. They would be taught the burning problems of society and of the nation and would be free to serve in the direction of ameliorating the society.

Concluding, he appealed to all present to help in all possible way the Ashrama.

END OF INDOR MILL STRIKE

Union Recognised And Wage Cut Restored.

(From A Correspondent.)

INDORE, July 20.

The Indore Swadeshi Mill strike is settled The terms include recognition of the Union, restoration of the cut and the subsequent submission of the wage dispute to arbitration. The men will resume work to-morrow.

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